

FIRST READER FOR NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS



FRANCES S. MINTZ

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A FIRST READER
FOR NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS



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DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Frontispiece)

A FIRST READER

FOR

NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS

CONVERSATIONAL AND READING LESSONS

BY

FRANCES SANKSTONE MINTZ

AUTHOR OF "THE NEW AMERICAN CITIZEN" AND "A PRACTICAL SPELLER
FOR EVENING SCHOOLS"

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To
MY MOTHER

INTRODUCTION

THE purpose of this book is to teach foreigners how to understand, speak, and read the English language in as short a time as possible. The book is intended to be used as a preparatory text to "The New American Citizen."

The first part of this text is devoted to conversational English,—how to ask and answer simple questions that are used in school, at home, and at work.

In observing work in different classes, I find that pupils have been taught so that they are able to read, but they cannot answer a simple question in English. The first step in teaching English to foreigners is to make them understand and answer questions that arise in school, at home, and at work. Therefore, the aim of the book is to develop conversational power primarily, reading power secondarily.

With this end in view the first half of this book has been developed. The method to be used by the teacher is the Object Method. The nouns selected in the beginning are the names of objects which the teacher can easily bring to the attention of the class,

such as man, woman, boy, girl, book, desk, pen, pencil, chalk, eraser, door, window, room, etc.

The verbs selected are those which can be demonstrated by action, such as sit, stand, walk, run, write, read, etc. The best results are obtained by constant repetition and review.

Concert work in the beginning gives the pupils confidence. Both concert and individual work should be used.

Great care should be taken by the teacher to enunciate very clearly and distinctly. The pupil should be taught to watch the motion of the teacher's lips.

The material selected in the first lessons is such as can be taught objectively, but as the pupil advances and masters the language the need for the objective work diminishes. More abstract ideas are then introduced: lessons on the care of the body, care of the home, foods, and clothes; lessons that will accustom a foreigner to American ways and manners, in business and in society.

The use of the mail system, and our legal holidays have their place, as well as necessary lessons in civics, in relation to family, nation, state, and city. The ultimate object of the book is to teach good citizenship.

F. S. M.

HINTS TO TEACHERS

METHOD OF LESSON I

THE teacher points to a man, saying “man” with clear enunciation.

The class repeat “man.”

“Man” is then written on the blackboard.

The teacher reads “man.” The class repeat “man,” then individuals do so.

The teacher says, “He is a man,” pointing to a man. The class repeat. “He is a man” is then written on the board and read by the class. Such sentences as “I am a man,” “I am not a man,” “She is not a man,” are written on the board and read by teacher and pupils.

The word “woman” is developed in like manner. The sentences in Lesson I should be written on a side blackboard previous to the lesson. The lesson should be used as blackboard reading material, the class reading the entire lesson in concert. Then the teacher should explain how the different parts are taken by the teacher and pupils.

The lesson should be read from the book after it has been read from the board. By this time the class will know the sentences almost from memory, as they have had much repetition. The teacher should now ask the questions without the aid of blackboard or book, and the pupils should answer.

Lesson II is developed in like manner.

Lesson V — Verb Lesson. The teacher sits on a chair. The teacher says, "I am sitting." She then writes, "I am sitting," on the board. The teacher writes and reads, then the pupils read, "You are sitting," "She is sitting," "Am I sitting?" "Is he sitting?" etc.

She walks to her seat and sits down. She then arises and says, "I am standing." This sentence is then written on the board, the teacher reading and the pupils repeating.

Other sentences, such as "He is standing," "Are you standing?" "We are standing," are written on the board and read by teacher and pupils.

After the lesson has been developed, it should be read as a reading exercise, the same as Lesson I. All the verb lessons should be developed in like manner, by action.

Lesson IX should be developed as Lesson I, show-

ing object, class repeating, then writing name on the board; then reading of the sentences from blackboard and book. Pupils should always answer questions in complete sentences.

It is advisable for the teacher to read the teacher's part in the first lessons to perfect the accent and pronunciation. In the latter lessons any pupil can take the teacher's part.

PHONICS

DRILL IN CONSONANTS

b	c	d	f	g	h	j	k	l		
m	n	p	q	r	s	t	v	w	y	z

Write a consonant on the board, then use it as the initial sound of a simple word, as *b* (ban), *c* (cat). Use all the consonants in like manner.

DEVELOPMENT OF VOWEL SOUNDS

Place "an" on the blackboard. Teacher sounds with class, carefully watching facial motion. Class repeat. Then place the consonants before, as ran, ban, fan, etc.

Pronouncing carefully and class repeating, subsequent lessons may be treated in like manner.

Drills should be done from the board.

THE American Republic must live. Popular commotion and partisan fury may dash their mad waves against it; but they shall roll back shattered, spent. Persecution shall not shake it, fanaticism disturb it not; sublime, like the last mountain in the deluge, while the earth rocks at its feet, and the thunders peal above its head — majestic, immutable, magnificent.

— WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A FIRST READER
FOR NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS





Millet

THE FIRST STEP

A FIRST READER

FOR NEW AMERICAN CITIZENS

PART I

LESSON I

an

man

wo-man

(See Introduction for method.)

Teacher: He is a man.

Pupil: She is a woman.

SHORT VOWEL SOUND ă

ran

tan

man

fan

pan

B

1

LESSON II

i girl oy oi b-oy

Teacher: This is a girl.

Pupil: That is a boy.

Teacher: He is a boy.

Pupil: She is a girl.

Teacher: Is she a girl?

Pupil: Yes, she is a girl.

Teacher: Are you a boy?

Pupil: No, I am a man.

Teacher: Am I a girl?

Pupil: No, you are a woman.

Teacher: Are you a girl?

Pupil: She is a girl.

Teacher: This is not a girl.

Pupil: That is a boy.

Teacher: Is this a boy?

Pupil: Yes, that is a boy.

Teacher: This is a boy and that is a girl.



LONG VOWEL SOUND ā

ate

mate

late

LESSON III

REVIEW

Teacher: Are you a woman?

Pupil: No, I am a man.

Teacher: She is a girl.

Pupil: He is a boy.

Teacher: I am not a man.

Pupil: I am a man.

Teacher: She is not a man.

Pupil: She is a woman.

Teacher: Is he a girl?

Pupil: No, he is a boy.

Teacher: Is she a girl?

Pupil: Yes, she is a girl.

Teacher: Are you a man?

Pupil: Yes, I am a man.

Teacher: Is that a girl?

Pupil: Yes, that is a girl.

Teacher: He is a man.

Pupil: She is a woman.

SHORT VOWEL SOUND ě

get

let

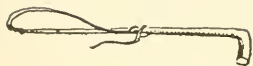
met

set

LESSON IV

Tell the use of each of the following things:

whip



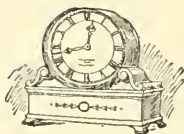
hoe



candlestick



clock



pail



vase



fan



jug



lamp



ax



box



pan



LESSON V

sit

stand

Teacher: The boy sits on the chair.*Pupil:* The girl sits on the chair.*Teacher:* Are you sitting on the chair?*Pupil:* Yes, I am sitting on the chair.*Teacher:* The boy stands.*Pupil:* I can stand.*Teacher:* He is standing.*Pupil:* She is standing.*Teacher:* Are you standing?*Pupil:* Yes, I am standing.*Teacher:* The girl stands.*Pupil:* The man is standing there.*Teacher:* I can stand on the floor.*Pupil:* Can you stand on the floor?*Pupil:* She is standing here.

(See Introduction for method.)

LONG VOWEL SOUND ē

eat

seat

meat

LESSON VI

walk

walking

Teacher: I can walk.*Pupil:* Can you walk?*Teacher:* The boy can walk.*Pupil:* Yes, he can walk.*Teacher:* Are you walking?*Pupil:* No, I am not walking.*Teacher:* He is walking.*Pupil:* She is walking.*Teacher:* She can walk.*Pupil:* He can walk.*Teacher:* We can walk.*Pupil:* They can walk.*Teacher:* Are they walking?*Pupil:* Yes, they are walking.*Teacher:* Is the man walking?*Pupil:* Yes, he is walking to the door.*Teacher:* Are the girls walking?*Pupil:* Yes, they are walking to the door.

SHORT VOWEL SOUND i

will

mill

fill

hill

pill

LESSON VII

u

run

Teacher: I can run.*Pupil:* He can run.*Teacher:* Can she run?*Pupil:* He is running.*Teacher:* They can run.*Pupil:* Can you run fast?*Teacher:* Yes, I can run fast.*Pupil:* They can run fast.*Teacher:* She can run fast.*Pupil:* Can she run fast?*Teacher:* Can he run fast?*Pupil:* We can run fast.*Teacher:* The boy can run.*Pupil:* The girl can run.*Teacher:* Can the man run?*Pupil:* Yes, the man can run.*Teacher:* Can the woman run fast?*Pupil:* No, she can not run fast.

LONG VOWEL SOUND

kite

mite

wipe

LESSON VIII

i (w)rite e lesson



Teacher: I can write.

Pupil: The man can write.

Teacher: I am writing my lesson.

Pupil: They can write well.

Teacher: The girl can write her lesson.

Pupil: We can write well.

Teacher: Can you write well?

Pupil: No, I can not write well.

SHORT VOWEL SOUND ɔ

horn

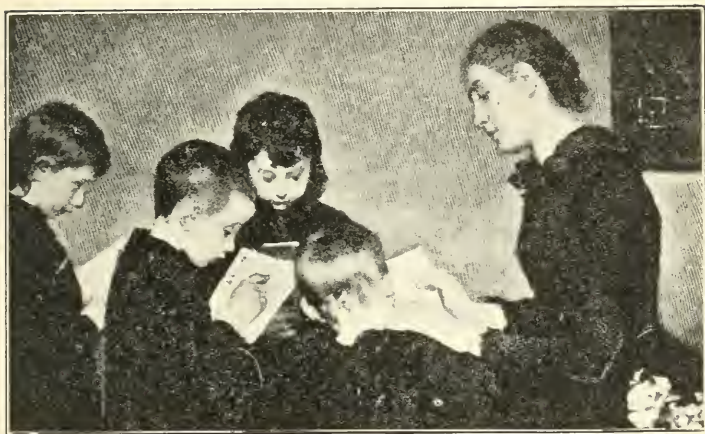
morn

torn

LESSON IX

e

read



Teacher: Can you read?

Pupil: No, I can not read.

Teacher: She can read.

Pupil: He can read.

Teacher: He reads.

Pupil: They read.

Teacher: Can the man read?

Pupil: Yes, the man can read.

LONG VOWEL SOUND ō

rope

coat

home

LESSON X

OBJECTS IN A SCHOOLROOM

desk	pencil	piano	table
paper	door	floor	chair

Teacher: This is a desk.

Teacher: That is the door.

Pupil: I can see a piano.

Teacher: I can see the table.

Pupil: I can walk on the floor.

Teacher: Can you read your lesson?

Pupil: Yes, I can read my lesson.

Teacher: What is this?

Pupil: That is a pencil.

Teacher: What do you do with the pencil?

Pupil: I write with the pencil.

The teacher should point to different objects, asking questions about these objects.

Pupils should answer questions in complete sentences. If the pupil is unable to answer the question, the teacher should give the answer and the pupil should then repeat it.

SHORT VOWEL SOUND ŭ

rub

tub

cub

LESSON XI

ee

see

Teacher: I can see.

Pupil: Can you see the man?

Teacher: Yes, I can see the man.

Pupil: Can you see a woman?

Teacher: I can not see a woman.

Teacher: Can he see the man?

Pupil: No, he can not see the man.

Teacher: Can they see the girl?

Pupil: Yes, they can see the girl.

Teacher: We can not see a boy.

Teacher: Can you see your lesson?

Pupil: Yes, I can see my lesson very well.

Teacher: Can you see me?

Pupil: No, I can not see you.

Teacher: Do you see this book?

Pupil: Yes, I see that book.

Teacher: Can you see this pen?

Pupil: Yes, I can see that pen.

The teacher explains *This* is used to indicate object *near*.

That is used to indicate object *away*.

LESSON XII

hear heard learn learned

PAST ACTION

Teacher: I heard a noise.

Pupil: I heard you speak.

Teacher: He heard the girl sing.

Pupil: She heard the man talk.

Teacher: We heard the bird sing.

Pupil: I learned my lesson yesterday.

Teacher: He learned his lesson last night.

Pupil: The girl learned to sing.

Teacher: The man heard the bird sing.

Pupil: They heard the bell ring.

Teacher: She heard the noise in the room.

Pupil: He heard the man talking.

Teacher: They learned to read well.

Pupil: They learned to speak well.

Teacher: They can read and speak well.

Pupil: I heard the girl read.

LONG VOWEL SOUND ū

tube

rule

mule

LESSON XIII

REGULAR VERBS

I help my mother.

I am helping my mother.

I helped my mother.

I wash my face.

I am washing my face.

I washed my face.

I comb my hair.

I am combing my hair.

Have you combed your hair ?

I brush my hair.

I am brushing my hair.

Have you brushed your hair ?

I clean my fingers.

I am cleaning my fingers.

Have you cleaned your fingers ?

I file my nails.

I am filing my nails.

Have you filed your nails ?

Pupils may use
these words
in *the same*
manner.

talk

look

dance

laugh

turn

rub

wipe

stop

swallow

study

open

breathe

lift

smell

want

push

reach

earn

place

LESSON XIV

IRREGULAR VERBS

I tell a story.	The bird flies up in the air.
I am telling a story.	The bird is flying up in the air.
He told a story.	The bird has flown away.
I bring a book to you.	
I am bringing a book to you.	The pupil may use these verbs
I brought a book to you.	in like manner.
I buy a paper.	steal
I am buying a paper.	drive
I bought a paper.	speak
I sleep during the night.	fall
I am sleeping now.	shake
I slept last night.	wear
	throw
I sing a song.	take
I am singing a song.	go
I sang a song.	hear
I tear my apron.	begin
I am tearing my apron.	eat
I tore my apron.	

LESSON XV

shake	shook	shaking
smell	smelt	smelling
teach	taught	teaching
feel	felt	feeling
dig	dug	digging
catch	caught	catching

Teacher: I am shaking the rug.

Pupil: He shook the rug.

Teacher: I can smell the flower.

Pupil: She smelt the rose.

Teacher: She can teach a lesson.

Pupil: She taught a lesson.

Teacher: I will feel of this book.

Pupil: The book felt hard.

Teacher: I am digging a hole.

Pupil: I dug a hole.

Teacher: I can catch a ball.

Pupil: I caught some fish last night.

DRILL IN DOUBLE CONSONANTS

pl	sp	fl	tr	pr	br	sl
plan	span	flat	trap	prank	bran	slat

LESSON XVI

OBJECTS IN A SCHOOLROOM

NAMES OF THINGS OR NOUNS

paper	notebook	blotter	ruler
ceiling	basket	eraser	inkwell
wall	chalk	ink	blackboard
	curtain		book

CONVERSATION

Have you a pencil ?

Yes, I have a pencil and a pen.

Can you write with a pen ?

I will try to write with a pen.

That book is a reader.

I will read my lesson from this reader.

You may write the words on the blackboard.

Can you write in your notebook ?

You can put the blotter on the desk.

Have you a ruler and an eraser ?

The ink is in the inkwell.

Where is the basket ?

The basket is under the desk.

I write on the blackboard with chalk.

The curtain is on the window.

LESSON XVII

ADVERBS

I walk *slowly*.

I walk *fast*.

He speaks *kindly*.

She works *carefully*.

The birds sing *sweetly*.

He arises *early*.

He *never* speaks about her.

He will be here *soon*.

He is going *away*.

They are coming *here*.

I will speak to her *to-day*.

The man went home *yesterday*.

You may place the book *there*.

He comes to the house *often*.

The girl works *patiently*.

She goes *bravely* to her death.

She speaks very softly to her mother.

I have too much water.

The girl looks at me very sadly.

(The teacher should explain the use of the adverbs.)

LESSON XVIII

ENUNCIATION EXERCISE

(The teacher should show the difference between the breath sound of th — thank, and voice sound of th — then.)

with	eleventh	twentieth
third	twelfth	thirtieth
fourth	thirteenth	fortieth
fifth	fourteenth	fiftieth
sixth	fifteenth	sixtieth
seventh	sixteenth	seventieth
eighth	seventeenth	eightieth
ninth	eighteenth	ninetieth
tenth	nineteenth	hundredth
think	thing	theater
thorough	thought	thank
thrice	three	tooth
thick	through	teeth
this	thus	those
that	they	these
than	them	their
thou	thy	thee

LESSON XIX

ENUNCIATION EXERCISE

I am thinking about you.

I thought about my lesson.

The man walks with a cane.

This is the fourth page.

He is the fourth in the line.

I thank you for the book.

The theater is very near.

One cent is a hundredth part of a dollar.

Give me one ninth of the money.

The board is very thick.

I will bring the book to them.

This is the sixth drink of water I have had
to-day.

I live on Fifth Avenue.

He is going to the third seat.

He has three pencils.

That is a pretty curtain.

I thought I would go home.

My teeth are white.

This is the twelfth day.

LESSON XX

Things a man wears :

shirt	socks	sleeve
collar	shoes	buttons
suit	overcoat	overshoes
vest	raincoat	scarfpin
trousers	underwear	belt
tie	gloves	hat
garters	mittens	cap
watch	chain	handkerchief

These words should be placed on the blackboard in sentences. The pupils may give the sentence. The teacher writes it. The pupil reads it.

After this is done, questions and answers may be asked and answered by pupils, such as :

Have you a suit of clothes?
Is it a new suit?
I have not a new suit.
Will you take your raincoat?
No, I do not think it will rain.
I will wear my overcoat.

LONG **a** WITH DOUBLE CONSONANTS

play pray tray bray slate

LESSON XXI

Things a woman wears :

dress	wrap	belt	boa
waist	apron	hat	blouse
skirt	veil	collar	gloves
stockings	shoes	sash	bracelet
bonnet	rubbers	jacket	slippers
shawl	hat	muff	underwear

Do you wear a white dress ?

Have you a waist ?

Is your skirt black ?

The stockings are brown.

The old lady wears a bonnet.

Have you rubbers on ?

Do you wear an apron ?

What color is the shawl ?

The shawl is red.

Have you a veil ?

I wear a veil over my face.

My hat is very large.

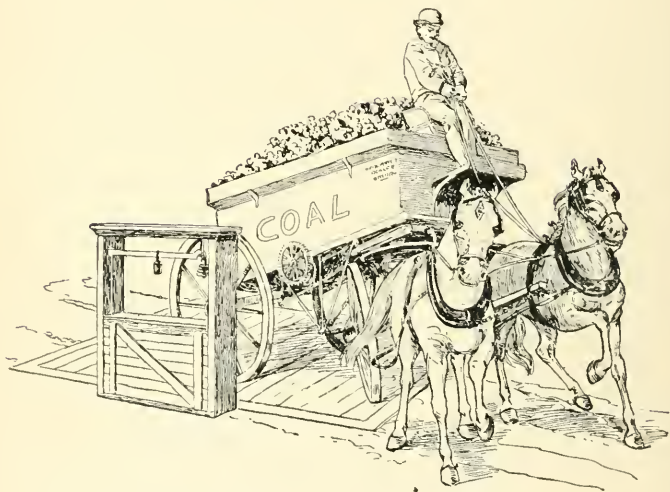
I have a fur muff.

Have you a jacket ?

LESSON XXII

Finish the sentences. Use these words :

horse	seat	harness	carriage
cart	whip	mane	bridle
wheel	driver	tail	stable



Do you see the man driving the — ?

Is that a cart ? Yes, that is a —.

No, that is not a —.

The driver sits on the front —.

Where is the harness ? The — is there on the horse.

Has the horse a tail? Yes, the horse has a —.

Do you see the bridle? Yes, the — is on the horse.

Did the horse come from the stable? Yes, the horse came from the —.

Does the man use the whip on the horse? Yes, he uses the — on the horse.

The man is a good —.

The wheels on the — are large.

ing PREFIX INITIAL SOUNDS

king	ring	wing	sing
bring	swing	fling	sling

LESSON XXIII

The days of the week always begin with capital letters.

Sunday	—	Sun.	Wednesday	—	Wed.
Monday	—	Mon.	Thursday	—	Thurs.
Tuesday	—	Tues.	Friday	—	Fri.
			Saturday	—	Sat.

I go to church on Sunday morning.
Monday is the first day of the week.
To-day I will begin my lesson.
To-morrow I will finish my lesson.
Yesterday I did not work.
Are you going away to-day ?
No, I am going to-morrow.
I saw the lady yesterday.
We go to school four nights.

Fill in the sentences :

To-day is Tuesday, to-morrow will be ——.
To-morrow will be Wednesday, to-day is ——.

The day before yesterday was Sunday, the day after to-morrow will be ——.

On ——— we go to church.

——— is a holiday.

We will work on ———.

The day after Thursday is ———.

The teacher should send the pupils to the blackboard, asking each to write a name of a day.

LESSON XXIV

CONVERSATION

Complete these sentences :

Teacher : What is your name ?

Pupil : My name is ———.

Teacher : Where do you go to school ?

Pupil : I go to ——— school.

Teacher : How old are you ?

Pupil : I am ——— years old.

Teacher : In what class are you ?

Pupil : I am in the ——— class.

Teacher : Where do you live ?

Pupil : I live on ——— street.

Teacher : Where do you work ?

Pupil : I work in the ——— factory.

Teacher : Do you have long hours ?

Pupil : Yes, I work from ——— until ———.

Teacher : Do you like your work ?

Pupil : Yes, very much.

Teacher : Can you come to school every evening ?

Pupil : Yes, I think I can do so.

Teacher: You will do better work by coming every night.

ring ing

sing ing

swing ing

fling ing

string ing

spring ing

LESSON XXV

EXPRESSIONS USED IN A SCHOOLROOM

(The teacher should explain the meaning.)

Write your lesson.

John may read.

Please erase the marks on the blackboard.

Have you an eraser?

Please raise the window.

You may lower the curtain.

Your pen and pencil are on the desk.

Take the paper from the table.

Thank you very much for giving me the book.

Pardon me, I did not hear the number of the page in the book.

You may study your lesson.

The lesson is on page 35.

The teacher will teach you your lesson.

You will learn the lesson.

The pupils will learn the words in their book.

Please stand when you read.

Have you a book ?

Please walk to the desk.

You may all go to the blackboard.

LESSON XXVI

SIGNS

The teacher should explain these words very carefully. Then ask pupils to use them. Give constant drill :

Question: If I wanted to get a meal, for what sign should I look ?

Answer: You should look for the sign, "Restaurant."

The teacher may ask similar questions. Pupils answer. Every answer should be made in a complete sentence.

Garage

Hardware

Cigars

Meats and Provisions

Horseshoeing

Dressmaking

Clothing

Hotel

Furniture

Café

Dry Goods	Restaurant
Tailor	Table Board
Bootblack	Furnished Rooms
Groceries	Boots and Shoes
Laundry	Dentist
Dry Cleaning	Uptown Trains
Fruits and Vegetables	Downtown Trains
Danger	Please do not handle
Railroad Crossing	Paint
No admittance	Office Hours 8-11 A.M.
No trespassing	1-3 P.M.
Smoking Car	Be careful of the step
Keep off the grass	—— Street
Waiting room	Pennsylvania R. R.
Private	

LESSON XXVII

SIGNS (*Continued*)

Ticket office	Local
Information	Walk your Horses
This way out	Do not mutilate any
Other Door	signs or maps in
Push	the Subway.

Fire extinguisher	Pharmacist
Do not touch unless in case of fire	Pharmacy
Break the glass in case of fire	Oculist
No Smoking	Veterinary
Express	Entrance
	Exit
	Post no Bills

LESSON XXVIII

SIGNS (*Continued*)

Pay as you enter.

Do not spit on the floor.

Five dollars fine.

Enter at the rear.

Ask for transfer when you enter the car.

Wait until the car stops.

Check your Suit-cases, Umbrellas, and Parcels.

Keep to the Right.

No Dogs Allowed.

Buy tickets at the office.

Have your ticket ready.

Do not leave your seats until train stops.

LESSON XXIX

SIGNS (*Concluded*)

There was a sign in the window.

It read, James A. Smith, M. D.

Office Hours 10-11 A. M., 1-3 P. M.

Dr. Smith lives there. He is in his office between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning.

During the afternoon he is in between the hours of one and three o'clock.

You may call at his office then if you wish to see him on business.

When we see the sign, "Department Store," we know we can get many different things in this store.

When we go in the City Hall, we can tell where the City Attorney, District Attorney, Board of Education, Law Department, etc., are by looking at the signs over the doors of the different rooms.

Where is the fire escape?

How do we use the fire extinguisher?

LESSON XXX

CONVERSATION

Teacher: Good evening; how are you this evening?

Pupil: I am very well, thank you.

Teacher: Did you do a good day's work?

Pupil: Yes, I worked from seven o'clock this morning until six o'clock to-night.

Teacher: I am glad to see you here this evening.

Pupil: We like to come to school to learn the English language.

Teacher: Have you a book?

Pupil: I have a book on my desk.

Teacher: Can you read any English?

Pupil: I can not read, but I can understand a little English.

Teacher: If you come every night, you will soon learn.

Pupil: I will try to come when I do not work.

Teacher: Have you a sister at home?

Pupil: My sister is at home during the evening.

Teacher: You may bring your sister to school.

Pupil: I like to study hard. I want to learn the English language.

LESSON XXXI

CONVERSATION

Tell the use of each of the following things :

box	knife	spade	locket
barrel	rope	ring	watch
scissors	lamp	rake	hoe
	pocket-book	chain	

(The teacher may place the word *box* on the board. Each pupil tells something about a box, such as — I have a red box — I have a long box. Have you a box at home? What have you in the box? I have a box of candy. I have a box of sugar. When the pupil gives the sentence, the teacher should write it upon the board. Another pupil then reads it. Each word is developed in a similar manner.)

LESSON XXXII

REVIEW OF VERBS

Teacher: Is he bringing a chair to me?

Pupil: Yes, he is bringing a chair to you.

Teacher: Have I taken the chair from him?

Pupil: Yes, you have taken the chair from him.

Teacher: What have I done with the chair?

Pupil: You have placed the chair on the floor near the desk.

Teacher: Did you buy the paper?

Pupil: Yes, I bought the paper from the man.

Teacher: What are you doing with the paper?

Pupil: I am writing on the paper.

Teacher: Did you take a book from the desk?

Pupil: Yes, I took a book from the desk.

Teacher: What are you doing with the book?

Pupil: I am reading my lesson from the book.



LESSON XXXIII

MORNING AND NIGHT

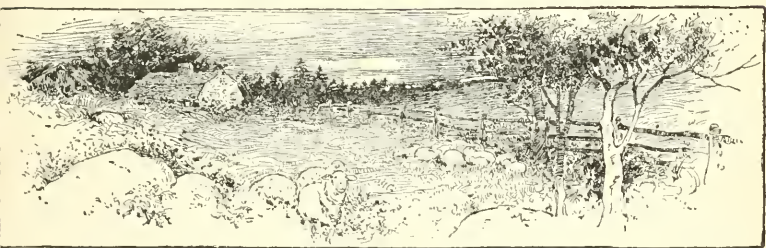
When the sun rises in the morning, we say it is daybreak. The sun rises in the east. People that live on a farm can tell when it is daybreak by the cock's crow. From this time until twelve o'clock if you meet a person, you would address him thus, "Good morning."

At twelve o'clock the sun is over our heads. This is the warmest part of the day. It is called noon. We say the sun is at the meridian.

We speak of the morning as the forenoon. That part of the day from noon until sunset we call the afternoon. We say, "Good afternoon. How are you?"

As the “night is beginning to lower” we call it twilight. During the winter months twilight occurs at about five o’clock. But in the summer time it is twilight at about seven o’clock.

After it is dark, we call it night. The first part of the night we call evening. In the early part of the night we say: “Good evening. How are you this evening?”



Cocks crow in the morn
To tell us to rise,
And he who lies late
Will never be wise.
For early to bed
And early to rise
Is the way to be healthy,
And wealthy, and wise.

LESSON XXXIV

beans	crackers	sack	order	bluing
coffee	cakes	sugar	soap	starch
tea	cookies	grocery	bottles	can
	peas		tomatoes	

(Conversational Lesson)

AT THE GROCER'S

Mrs. R. Good morning, Mr. Jones.

Mr. J. Good morning, Mrs. Rollins. What can I do for you to-day?

Mrs. R. Will you take my grocery order?

Mr. J. Most certainly, madam.

Mrs. R. You may please send me six cakes of soap and three bottles of bluing. Have you any small cans of peas and tomatoes?

Mr. J. Yes, Mrs. Rollins, and I have some nice string beans.

Mrs. R. I will take two cans of peas and one can of tomatoes, also one quart of beans. I should also like one pound of coffee and one pound of tea. Have you any fresh crackers and cakes?

Mr. J. I have some fresh crackers and cookies, but we do not keep cake.

Mrs. R. You may also send a pound of cheese. Do not forget five pounds of sugar.

Mr. J. Anything else, madam ?



Mrs. R. No, Mr. Jones, that will be all. Please send the things at once.

Mr. J. Certainly, Mrs. Rollins, you will have them this morning.

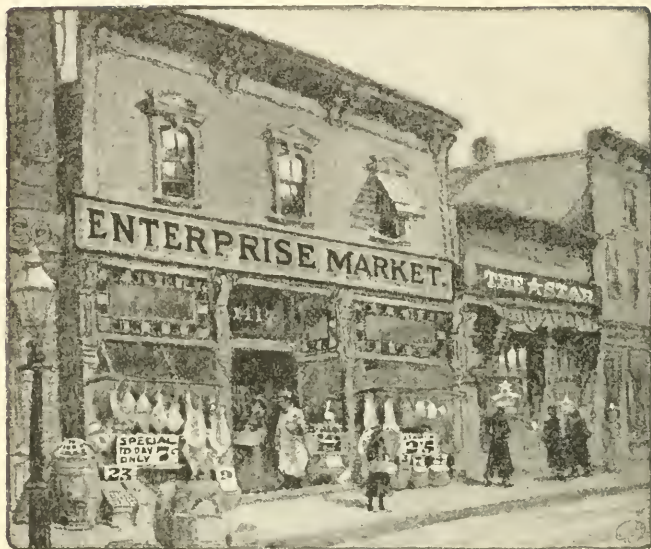
Mrs. R. Thank you very much, Mr. Jones. Good morning.

Mr. J. Good morning, Mrs. Rollins.

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LESSON XXXV

AT THE MEAT MARKET



“Good afternoon, Mrs. Wilkins, what can I do for you to-day?”

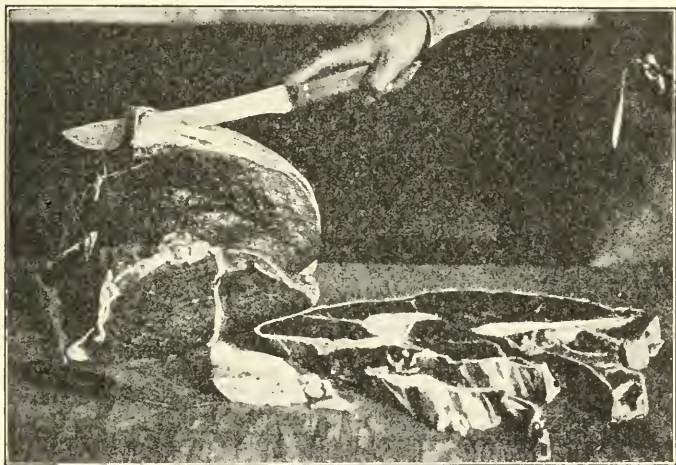
“You may fill a large order for me, Mr. Lewis. I do not usually care for meat three times a day, but to-morrow I am going to have company. You may send me three pounds of lamb chops. They will do very nicely for breakfast.”

"How about a nice sirloin steak?"

"Not to-day, thank you, Mr. Lewis. What have you in roasts?"

"I can cut you a pot roast, crown roast, or rib roast."

"You may send me a five-pound rib roast.



You may also send me a seven-pound leg of lamb. Then I shall have enough meat for both dinner and supper."

"We shall have some fresh poultry in to-morrow. Shall I save some for you?"

"What kind will you have?"

“We shall have ducks, chickens, turkeys, and geese.”

“I will call again to-morrow, Mr. Lewis. Good afternoon.”

“Good afternoon.”

(*To the teacher:* Give some hints about the advisability of purchasing fresh meat and fish.)

LESSON XXXVI

FISH

Fish is very edible when fresh.

Fish, like meat, that is not fresh is injurious to the health.

Great care should be used in the purchasing of both meat and fish.

Some of the shellfish that we have are oysters, clams, mussels, shrimps, crabs, and lobsters.

There is a great variety of fish. We have the bluefish, whitefish, weakfish, and blackfish. Then there are smelts, herring, pike, shad, pickerel, salmon, and eels, flounders, fluke, halibut, and codfish.

LESSON XXXVII

father	negro	nephew
mother	negress	cook
son	grandfather	husband
sister	grandmother	coachman
aunt	cousin	stable
brother	niece	

MY HOME

This is my father and my mother. Father is reading to us. Mother calls me her little son. My grandfather and grandmother are coming to our house to visit. Mother has a sister Jane, who is coming to see us on Friday. She is my aunt, and she has a little boy, just as large as I am. He is my cousin John. I have no sisters nor brothers. I am the only nephew that my Aunt Jane has. My Aunt Jane will bring her little niece Mary, to see us.

We have a cook called Liza. She is a negress, and her husband is a negro. Our servant girl helps the cook to wash the dishes.

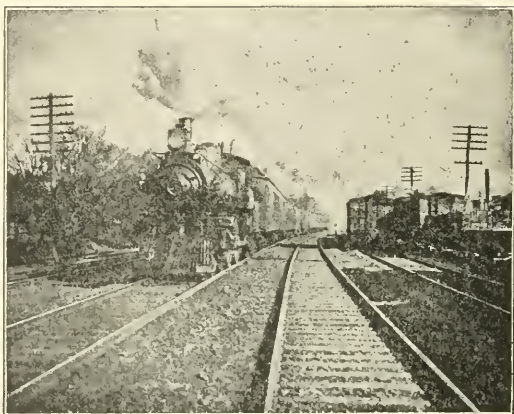
We have a coachman, who drives our horses.

LESSON XXXVIII

TAKING A TRIP

“Are you going away, John?”

“Yes, mother, I am going to take the train for Chicago to-night.”



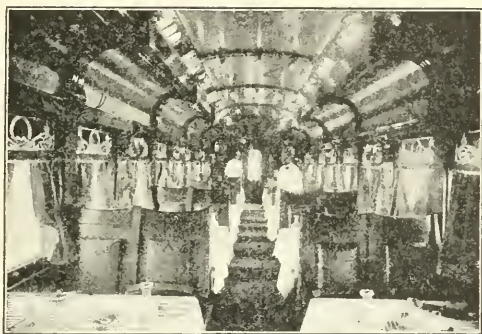
“Have you everything in your valise that you will need, John?”

“Yes, thank you. I have a nightshirt, a comb, and a hairbrush; also my toothbrush and a set of underwear. I have the rest of my clothes in my trunk.”

“What are you taking along?”

“I have my blue serge suit, also my brown

cheviot suit. I have my frock coat and light trousers; those I will use on Sunday. My black tuxedo suit will do for the evening when I go to the affairs given for men. I am also taking my full-dress suit, as I expect to go to a ball."



A MODERN DINING CAR

"Here are your rubbers and umbrella, John. Do not forget them."

"How thoughtful you are, mother. I certainly will take them along. I have taken a sleeper, so that I can rest during the night. I am taking the eighteen-hour train to Chicago. It is very beautifully fitted out. There are many parlor cars, a dining car, pullman

sleeper, and smoking car. I shall be able to get a shave on the train, as there is a barber to do it. I can also get my letters typewritten, as there is a stenographer there. In the dining car I can get all my meals. Good-by, mother."

"Good-by, John; take good care of yourself."

LESSON XXXIX

IN A DINING ROOM

table	plate	butter	oranges
tablecloth	knife	bread	apples
napkin	spoon	fruit	bananas
	pineapples		

See this pretty dining table. The tablecloth and napkins are of white linen. The napkins are laid by the side of the plates. A knife is on the right side of the plate. There is a fork on the left side. A water glass is placed near each plate. The small plates are used for both bread and butter.

Pepper and salt are always on the table when it is set.

After we finish eating the meat and vegetables, the plates are taken away.

The dessert is then brought on. We have different kinds of desserts. Pies, puddings, and ice cream are sometimes served. We eat



A TABLE SET FOR FOUR PEOPLE

dessert with a spoon or a fork. Many people eat fruit, such as apples, oranges, bananas, or pineapples, for their dessert.

The coffee with the milk or cream and sugar is served last.

Many people are fond of tea for their supper. Some people use lemon in their tea.

LESSON XL

ADJECTIVES

I have a red book.

He has a beautiful plant.

Mary has a blue dress.

A wise son makes a glad father.

He has a large hand.

Kate has a small foot.

That is a ripe apple.

That is a rotten peach.

Here is a large banana.

(The teacher may explain that the words that are underscored are used to describe.)

Place these words on the blackboard.

Use in oral sentences :

sad

clean

quiet

dirty

large

old

neat

strong

weak

young

poor

rich

LESSON XLI

Contractions are used in conversation and poetry, also informal letters.

I am — I'm	do not — don't
I will — I'll	does not — doesn't
I would — I'd	must not — mustn't
he is — he's	have not — haven't
she is — she's	over — o'er
it is — it's	he will — he'll
we are — we're	she will — she'll
you are — you're	we will — we'll
there is — there's	who will — who'll
they are — they're	never — ne'er
madam — ma'am	even — e'en

Where there's a will, there's a way.

An honest man's the noblest work of God.

Howe'er it be it seems to me

'Tis only noble to be good.

Be it ever so humble,

There's no place like home.

(The pupil may read these lines, showing what words the contractions stand for.)

LESSON XLII

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

This is a small book.

Mary has a smaller book.

John has the smallest book of all.

James is a tall man.

William is taller than James.

Jacob is the tallest of all.

(The teacher should have three books of different sizes, books to demonstrate the comparison of *small*.

Pupils of different heights should be brought before the class to demonstrate the comparison of *tall*.)

fine	finer	finest
polite	politer	politest
dry	drier	driest
wet	wetter	wettest
fat	fatter	fattest
lean	leaner	leanest
thin	thinner	thinnest
thick	thicker	thickest
hot	hotter	hottest
cold	colder	coldest
warm	warmer	warmest

LESSON XLIII

CONVERSATION: REVIEW

Complete these sentences :

What are the days of the week ?

The days of the week are —, —, —, —, —, —, —.

What are the months ?

The months are —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —, —.

What are the names of the four seasons ?

The four seasons are —, —, —, —.

What are the chief points of the compass ?

They are —, —, —, —.

In what direction does the street run that is in front of the school building ?

This street runs —.

In what direction do you go when you go home ?

I go —.

Where is the Public Library ?

Where is the City Hall ?

LESSON XLIV

A GUEST AT A HOTEL

John Mayer went to visit New York City. When he left the *train*, a *porter* carried his *suit case*. He took a *cab* to the *hotel*.

When he *reached* the hotel, he went through the *lobby* up to the desk. He asked the clerk what the *rates* were. The clerk said, "Two dollars a day, European plan." He meant that the price was two dollars a day without meals.

The *American* plan is *different*. When the rates are given, meals are included.

A bell boy then took John to his room.

train	reached
cab	different
hotel	American
lobby	hotel
rates	suit case

Name two hotels in your city.

In what direction from the school is one of these hotels?

LESSON XLV

The four seasons are spring, summer, autumn, and winter.

The spring months are March, April, May.

The summer months are June, July, August.

The autumn or fall months are September, October, and November.

The winter months are December, January, and February.

January	Jan.
February	Feb.
March	Mar.
April	Apr.
May	May
June	June
July	July
August	Aug.
September	Sept.
October	Oct.
November	Nov.
December	Dec.

LESSON XLVI

ABBREVIATIONS

¢	.	.	.	.	.	cents
\$	.	.	.	.	.	dollars
lb.	.	.	.	.	.	pound
bbl.	.	.	.	.	.	barrel
P. O.	.	.	.	.	.	Post-office
Col.	.	.	.	.	.	Colonel
Gen.	.	.	.	.	.	General
%	.	.	.	.	.	care of
Prof.	.	.	.	.	.	Professor
P. S.	.	.	.	.	.	Postscript
Rev.	.	.	.	.	.	Reverend
R. R.	.	.	.	.	.	Railroad
bu.	.	.	.	.	.	bushel
cwt.	.	.	.	.	.	hundredweight
oz.	.	.	.	.	.	ounce
yd.	.	.	.	.	.	yard
A. M.	.	.	.	.	.	forenoon
M.	.	.	.	.	.	noon
P. M.	.	.	.	.	.	afternoon
etc.	.	.	.	.	.	and so forth

Sr. or Sen.	. . .	Senior
Jr. or Jun.	. . .	Junior
Dr.	. . .	Doctor
cf.	. . .	compare
i.e.	. . .	that is
viz.	. . .	namely
%	. . .	per cent.
p.	. . .	page
Supt.	. . .	Superintendent

DIRECTIONS

The chief points of the compass are :

north . . . N.	east . . . E.
south . . . S.	west . . . W.

The points between these points are :

northeast . . . N. E.	northwest . . . N. W.
southeast . . . S. E.	southwest . . . S. W.

Can you point to the north ?

The sun rises in the east.

The sun sets in the west.

The wind is blowing toward the south.

LESSON XLVII

CONVERSATION

What is your name ?

How old are you ?

In what direction from the school do you live ?

I live ——.

What direction is your work from your home ?

My work is ——

Do you take the street cars or walk ?

I —— to my work.

In what direction does the main street of your city run ?

The main street of —— runs ——.

Where does the sun rise ?

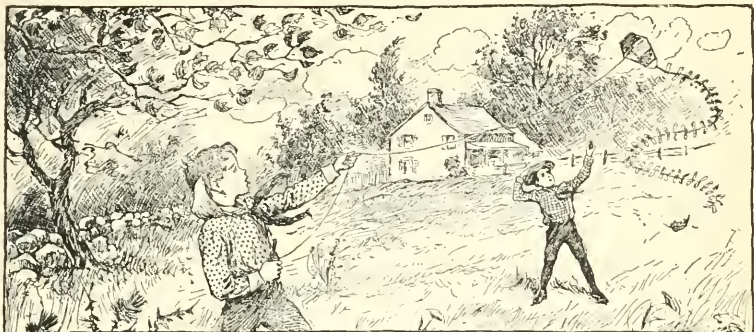
The sun rises in the ——.

Where does the sun set ?

The sun sets in the ——.

See the golden sun setting in the west.

Birds and bees and flowers all have gone to rest.



LESSON XLVIII

THE WIND

Who has seen the wind ?

Neither I nor you ;

But when the leaves hang trembling,
The wind is passing through.

Who has seen the wind ?

Neither you nor I ;

But when the trees bow down their
heads,

The wind is passing by.

— CHRISTINA G. ROSSETTI.

LESSON XLIX

HOW TO BE A NEAT HOUSEKEEPER

There are many kinds of housewives. There are women that do their work because they have to do it and women that do their work because they have nothing else to do. The good housewife is the one that likes to do her work.

To be a good housekeeper one has to use system. In a kitchen everything should have its place. A kitchen cabinet is a very nice thing to have in a kitchen; but three or four shelves built on the wall will answer the purpose very nicely.

On one shelf should be put tea, coffee, spices, sugar, salt, pepper, and like supplies, such as can be kept in small jars.

Pans and kettles should be hung up after being carefully dried. There should be an ice box with ice in it to keep things such as milk, eggs, butter, and meats. Everything that is likely to spoil quickly should be kept in the ice box.



THE SINK AND ITS FITTINGS

Bread and cake should be kept in a box so that they will not become stale too quickly. Flour should be kept in a dry place.

A good housekeeper gives careful attention

to her sink. The faucets should be washed and polished. The sink should be carefully scalded out after using. Once a week a little lime should be sprinkled in the sink. This will keep it clean and free from odor.

No garbage should be left about the kitchen. It will bring disease if allowed to remain long enough to decay. Many diseases of the members of the family are only the result of careless housekeeping. Foul odors are the sign of dust, which will fill the air with disease germs. When the apartment is small and but little fresh air can be obtained, one should be careful to get as much as possible of what air there is. The courts should be kept clean; nothing should be thrown there. Many apartments get their air only from courts. When this is so, the housewife should be doubly careful about disposing at once of any decayed vegetables and meat. No eatables should be left uncovered.

“Diligence is the mother of good luck.”

LESSON I

A SET OF DISHES

plates	saucer	spoon	beans
tureen	sugar	knife	cauliflower
ladle	milk	fork	corn
platter	coffee	peas	spinach
	succotash		

In a dinner set there are many different pieces. The soup plates are large and deep. The dinner plates are large and flat. On these plates meats and potatoes are served. Vegetables, such as peas, beans, cauliflower, succotash, corn, and spinach, are served in small, round dishes. A small plate is used for the bread and butter, also for fruit.

Meat is brought to the table on a large platter. The soup is served from a soup tureen with a soup ladle.

The gravy dish is shaped something like a pitcher. Sugar bowl, milk pitcher, cups and saucers, and sometimes tea and coffee pots, come with a dinner set.

LESSON LI

A BEDROOM AND ITS CARE

One of the most important rooms in a house is the bedroom. In a bedroom we spend half of our lives. We should be very particular as to the air in the bedroom. Do not keep this room too warm. There should be two sheets on the bed besides the blankets and the covers. Place the bed where it will not be in a draught when the window is opened, as it should be, all night.

In the morning, the pillows and bedclothes should be thoroughly aired. The room should be kept very clean and free from dust. Disease germs gather in the dust, and during the night we are likely to breathe these disease germs.

Be very careful about coughing and spitting in a bedroom. The sputum (or spittle) dries and forms dust, which we breathe in the air.

“Cleanliness is next to godliness.”

LESSON LII

lamb	potato	vegetable	worm
poultry	wheat	beef	digestible
ham	corn	nourish	milk

FOOD AND WATER

We must have food and water to nourish our bodies. It may be either animal food or it may be vegetable food. Most people live on both. The most nourishing animal food is beef.

Lamb, mutton, and poultry come next. Ham and sausages are dangerous unless thoroughly cooked. There is a little worm in the raw ham that is killed by thorough cooking. Fish is a light and digestible food, but it must be fresh. Eggs contain a great deal of nourishment. Milk is one of the most valuable of foods. Some people say it is the most valuable. Babies live on milk alone, and sick people live a long time on nothing but milk.

LESSON LIII

VEGETABLE FOODS

Among vegetable foods, the potato is perhaps the most important. We have also wheat, rice, corn, oats, rye, and barley. Green garden vegetables are very healthful on

account of the juices which they contain.

Our food should be well cooked.

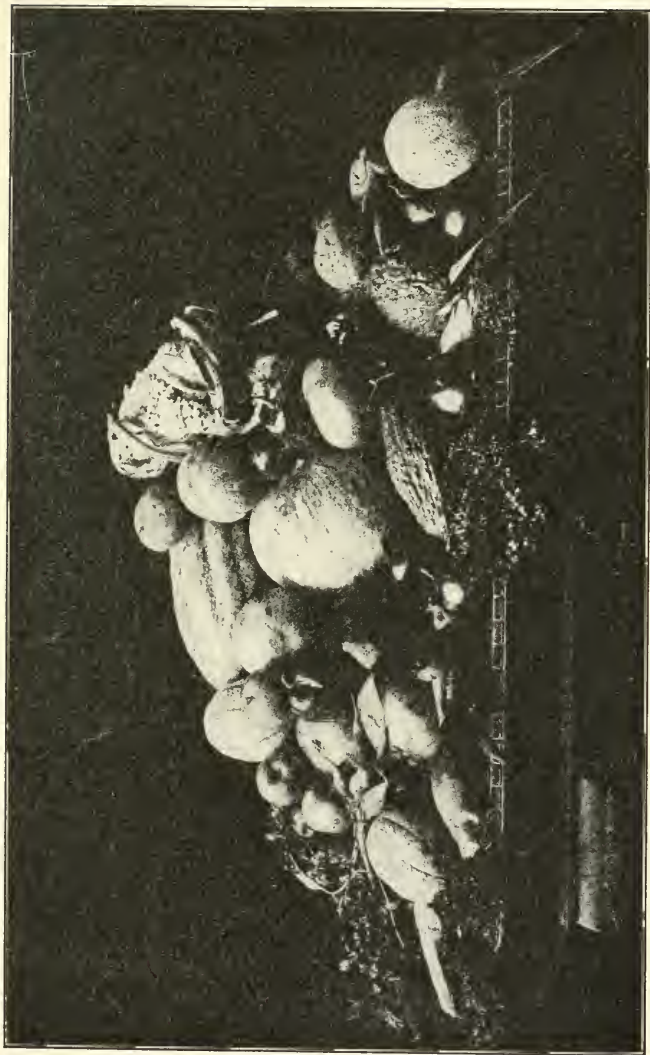
Many people live on only fruit and vegetables. Both are very healthful. Peas

and beans hold much matter for making flesh and blood. Potatoes, radishes, onions, cucumbers, beets, and lettuce also help keep the body in a healthful condition.

Ripe apples, pears, plums, peaches, furnish useful salts to the body.

Green fruit and fruit which is overripe should never be eaten.





A GROUP OF VEGETABLES

LESSON LIV

ADVICE ABOUT EATING

Before food is put into the mouth, it should be cut or broken into small pieces. After food is placed in the mouth, it should be +chewed twenty or thirty times. Food treated in this way will not cause headaches or a sickness of the stomach called indigestion.

Much ice water should not be drunk at mealtimes. It is not a good thing, after eating a substantial dinner, to eat much dessert. A large plate of ice cream, after one has eaten heartily of other things, may cause a bad attack of indigestion. Many foods are good if eaten sparingly, or by themselves, but are unwholesome when eaten in excess, or with other things.

There are foods which are good for grown-up people that are not good for children. Very young babies should be given nothing but milk. Little children should never be +given tea or coffee, and not much cake and

candy. Eggs, beef, and mutton, fresh vegetables and fruits, with plenty of bread and butter, are the best foods for children, with milk, cocoa, and water to drink. Young babies should now and then be given a little water, not too cold. Every one, young and old, should drink plenty of water between meals.

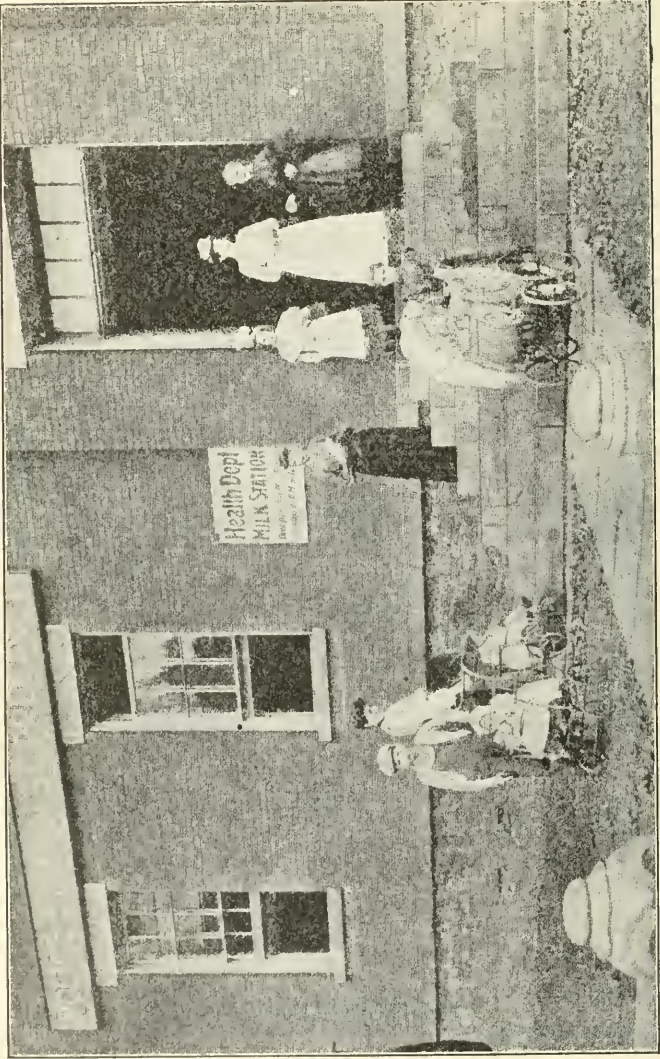
LESSON LV

CARE OF FOOD

Dirt and dust contain germs. If food is left uncovered, these germs will get into it. All kinds of food should be well covered. No food should be eaten after mold is formed on it.

Fresh meat will not remain good even one day if left in a warm place. Maggots will soon gather upon it. All meat should be kept on ice.

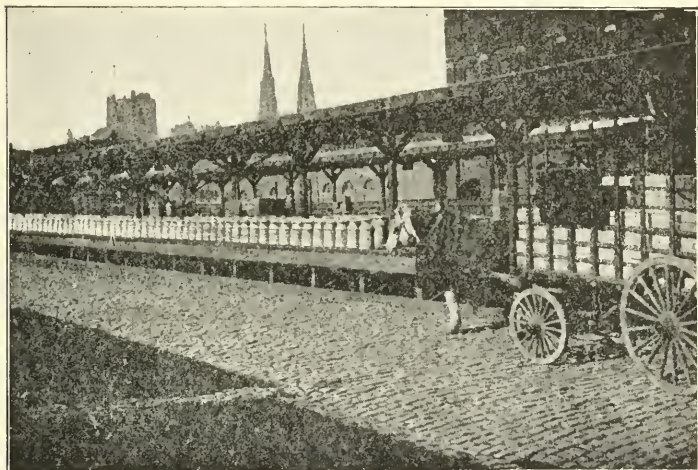
Milk is the most perfect food known. It contains everything needed to build and



A "CLEAN MILK" DISTRIBUTING CENTER

strengthen the body. Milk is a healthful drink for nearly every one and especially useful for those with weak bodies. Babies live entirely upon milk.

Great care should be taken to keep milk clean. Dirty milk is poisonous milk. We



MILK STATION IN NEW YORK CITY

must be very careful to get not only clean milk, but milk from healthy cows. These cows should be milked by persons whose health is good and whose hands are clean.

Many diseases are spread, such as typhoid

fever, scarlet fever, or diphtheria, by impure milk.

Milk should be kept on ice in warm weather. It should never be left standing uncovered.

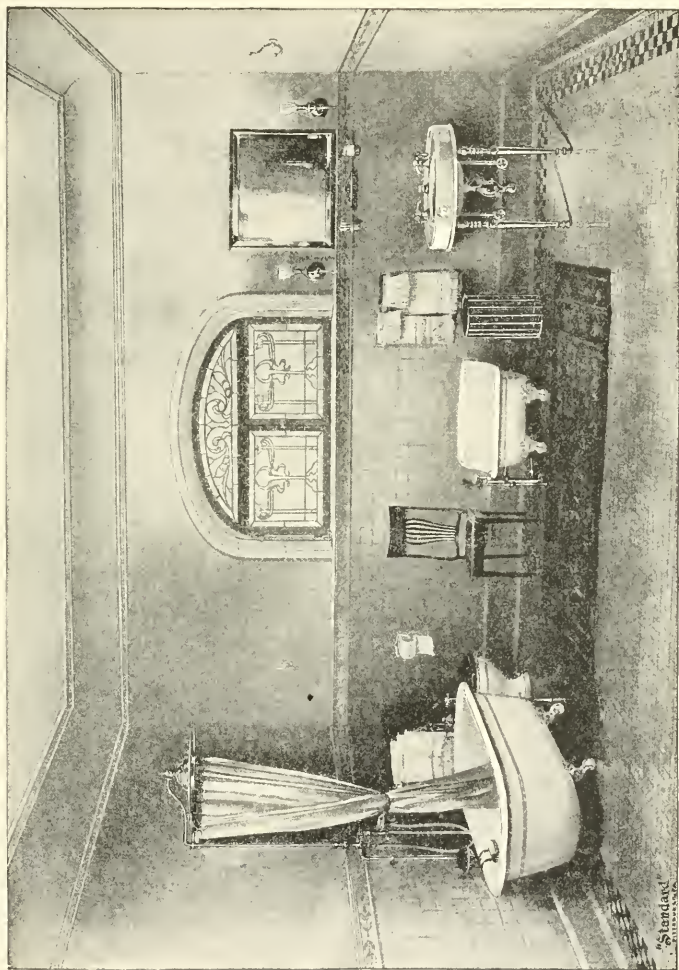
LESSON LVI

THE SKIN

The whole body is covered by the skin. The nails, like the hair, grow out of the skin. They make the ends of the fingers firm, so that we can pick up small things and hold them firmly.

The habit of biting the nails ought always to be avoided. Fingers on which the nails are bitten to the quick look bad and are less useful.

The skin is a very important part of the body. It is bad for the skin to wear clothing that is too heavy. Such clothing keeps the skin wet with perspiration and softens and weakens it. One should not stay too long in hot rooms. The skin needs a great deal of fresh air.



A SANITARY BATHROOM

LESSON LVII

BATHING

We should wash the skin thoroughly and very often. A daily bath is very necessary. Bathing keeps the pores of the skin open. The rubbing by which we dry the skin makes the blood flow through it. It makes it soft and pliable. The cool water rouses it and makes it active, so that we are not likely to catch cold by getting the skin chilled by water or damp air. One of the best ways to prevent disease is by bathing often. A salt-water bath is very stimulating to the skin. A salt bath can be taken in your tub at home. A cup of sea salt should be added to the water. This is very helpful, although not as invigorating as an ocean bath. Do not take a cold bath when the skin is overheated. By no means should one bathe soon after eating. Do not stay in the water until you are chilled through.

LESSON LVIII

THE HEAD

The hair is on the top, sides, and back of the head. Some people have black hair, while other people have brown hair. There are other people still whose hair is red or a golden color.

There is a difference in the texture of the hair. Some hair is coarse, and other hair is fine. Most people have straight hair. A few have wavy or curly hair. The hair, like every other part of the body, should be washed often enough to keep it clean.

X Each person should have two eyes, one mouth, and one nose. The color of the eyes varies in different people. Some of the colors are gray, light blue, brown, and black.

Our forehead is above our eyes. Over the eyes are eyelids. On the eyelids are fine hairs, which we call eyelashes. Above our eyes are our eyebrows. The small openings in the nose are the nostrils. Below the mouth

is the chin. An ear is on each side of the face. The sense of smell is in the nose. The sense of hearing is in the ears.

LESSON LIX

THE TRUNK OF THE BODY

The trunk is the main part of the body. In the trunk are many organs. The organs that help us to breathe are called the lungs. The liver also helps to regulate the body. The heart is the organ that is the center of the circulation. The stomach is the organ to which the food goes to be digested. The waste food goes into the intestines. The neck connects the head with the trunk of the body.

lungs

stomach

heart

circulation

digested

liver

organs

neck

(The teacher should explain more in detail concerning the different organs. Drawings should be placed on the board.)

LESSON LX

THE LIMBS

The upper limbs are divided into arm, forearm, and hand. The lower limbs are divided into leg and foot. The thigh is the upper part of the leg. The knee is between the upper and lower part of the leg. The ankle is between the leg and the foot.

Great care should be taken of a child when it starts to walk. If it is allowed to walk before it is strong enough, the legs will bend and become crooked or bowed. Since the feet perspire freely, care should be taken to bathe them very often.

LESSON LXI

EXERCISE

One should take exercise every day. The muscles all need to be used to keep them in good condition. When we exercise, the blood flows faster through the body. More oxygen gets into our blood. Good blood gives more life to the muscles.

We should not try to do things that are beyond our strength. We should not lift anything that is too heavy. Neither should



SCHOOL CHILDREN EXERCISING IN THE PARK

we keep up any exercise until we are exhausted.

Care should be taken to breathe through the nose, not the mouth. When out in the fresh air, inhale long, deep breaths. This will fill the lungs with pure, fresh air.

Games such as football, baseball, lawn tennis, and bowling are good exercise for the muscles.

LESSON LXII

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL

Some people can use tobacco with very little injury. Other people suffer greatly by its use. Tobacco weakens the stomach. It sometimes makes the throat sore. Cancer in the throat or mouth may be caused by tobacco. Tobacco also affects the heart, making its action irregular and weak. Tobacco should not be used by children and young people.

All drinks that contain alcohol are more or less injurious. Too much wine, beer, brandy, or whisky will injure the body very much. Many men spend more money for alcoholic drinks than for any one other thing in the world. The drinking habit should be very carefully avoided. Drink will sometimes change good men into creatures that are worse than beasts. Drink can destroy a

man's home and character. If alcoholic drinks are used at all, they should be used very sparingly. Young people should not use alcohol at all.

Motto: "Love thyself well, too well to do aught that may injure thy body, thy mind, or thy soul."

LESSON LXIII

CARE OF THE TEETH

What is more beautiful than a nice set of clean, white, perfect teeth? All of us are not so fortunate as to have them. But we can give attention to our teeth and preserve them as long as we can.

This can be done by brushing them two or three times a day with a toothbrush. A little tooth powder should be used once a day. If there is any pain in the teeth, a dentist should be consulted at once.



He can save teeth if a person goes to him at the beginning of the trouble.

A clean mouth and sound teeth have much to do in keeping a person well. If the mouth is unclean, one or two disease germs entering it may remain there and grow. A few germs of diphtheria, sore throat, or tuberculosis are likely to get into the mouth any day, but if the mouth and teeth are well washed, the germs will not have time to grow and cause sickness.

LESSON LXIV

CARE OF THE EYES

One of the most delicate organs of the body is the eye. Much care should be given to the eyes. If you have been given perfect eyes, you should be careful not to strain them. If you feel that they have become a little weakened by overwork, bathe them with water. A few grains of salt or a little boracic acid added to the water will aid greatly in strengthening them.

If you have been given weak eyes or eyes that are crossed, by all means see a doctor. He can do much toward straightening the eyes. Glasses will help to make the eyes stronger.



CORRECT POSITION FOR READING

LESSON LXV

CARE OF THE CLOTHES

No matter what kind of garments you have on, you should give them care. A garment that is properly taken care of will last twice as long. When clothes are taken off, they should be carefully hung up on hangers, for this will keep them in shape. Brush your clothes every day, as dirt and disease germs

gather in them. Once a week, clothes should be thoroughly brushed and pressed.

The underclothing should be changed very often. The impurities of the blood are cast off through the pores. These impurities gather upon the clothing next to the skin.

LESSON LXVI

THE MONTHS

January brings the snow,
Makes our feet and fingers glow.

February brings the rain,
Thaws the frozen lake again.

March brings breezes sharp and chill,
Shakes the dancing daffodil.

April brings the primrose sweet,
Scatters daisies at our feet.

May brings flocks of pretty lambs,
Sporting round their fleecy dams.

June brings tulips, lilies, roses,
Fills the children's hands with posies.

Hot July brings thundershowers,
Apricots and gillyflowers.

August brings the sheaves of corn ;
Then the harvest home is borne.

Warm September brings the fruit ;
Sportsmen then begin to shoot.

Brown October brings the pheasant ;
Then to gather nuts is pleasant.

Dull November brings the blast —
Hark ! the leaves are whirling fast.

Cold December brings the sleet,
Blazing fire, and Christmas treat.

— SARA COLERIDGE.

Thirty days hath September,
April, June, and November ;
All the rest have thirty-one,
Excepting February, twenty-eight alone.

LESSON LXVII

MANNERS IN BUSINESS AFFAIRS

It matters not whether a person is at the head of a large organization or merely an office boy. Two of the most important traits one can possess are politeness and kindness to others.

A business letter should be short, to the point, and very courteous. Every business letter should have the proper polite heading. Do not mix business with personal affairs. Business letters should be answered at once. The date and address should never be omitted. Letters that contain money should receive prompt attention.

Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Undertake not what you cannot perform, but be careful to keep your promise.

They who travel with By-and-by soon come to the house of Never.

LESSON LXVIII

BORROWING

Borrowing is a habit one should try to avoid. If it is necessary to borrow, see that the article is returned in good condition. When a book is borrowed and torn or lost, a new one should be returned in its place. Thoughtfulness is a duty we owe to others and ourselves.

LESSON LXIX

PAYING BILLS

Bills should be promptly paid. Promptly paying your bills will strengthen your credit. If you contract a debt, it should be promptly paid. Why wait until you have been dunned over and over again? It is annoying to the person you owe and also annoying to you. If you contract a debt, you should know exactly when you will have the money to pay it.

“Promptness is the soul of business.”

LESSON LXX

WORDS USED IN A COURTHOUSE

courthouse	prison	murder
summons	search-warrant	jail
witness	larceny	precinct
oath	perjury	penitentiary
manslaughter	offense	steal
degree	felony	detective
police	crime	

(The teacher may explain these words.)

The man will be on trial in the courthouse.

The police caught him stealing.

He was convicted.

Did he go to prison?

The detective entered the house with a search-warrant.

He took an oath when he went upon the stand.

We live in the first precinct.

He swore to a lie, and it was perjury.

The man was convicted of murder in the first degree.

LESSON LXXI

GOOD MANNERS

Talking or laughing loudly in a street car, theater, or any place where people are congregated is very bad form. Criticising people aloud is especially to be avoided. Staring at people so that they notice it is very ill-mannered. Looking at a person's clothes is very embarrassing to that person. Continually handling your own clothes is another habit that should be avoided.

If a person is talking to you, give him your close attention. Look at him while he is speaking. A man that is polite never walks in front of another. If he is forced to do so, he will apologize. He will never sit down while ladies are standing.

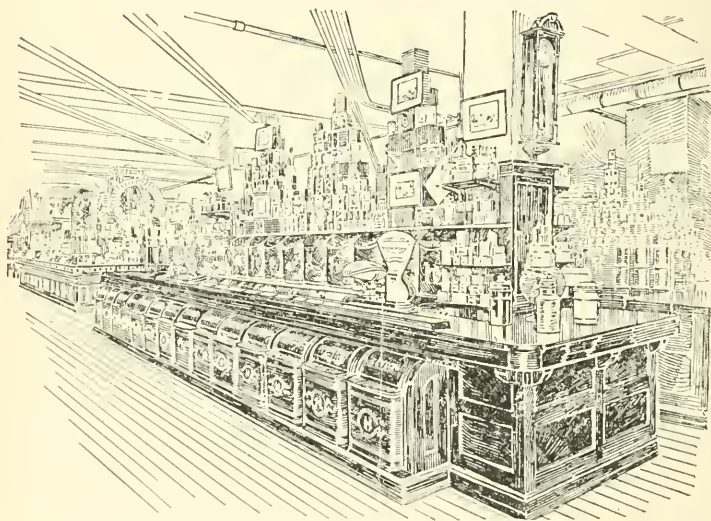
Ill-natured and spiteful remarks and stories that are injurious to others should be avoided. Do not try to talk about your neighbors and friends. If it is necessary to say anything,

have a good word for everybody. Speak kindly or do not speak at all.

*Keep thy tongue and
retain thy friend.*

LESSON LXXII

MANNERS WHILE SHOPPING



Courtesy of the Hahne Company, Newark, N.J.

A DEPARTMENT STORE

Certain goods in the shops are not supposed to be handled. An ill-bred shopper will be

seen handling these goods and probably injuring them. Ill-bred shoppers, just to satisfy their idle curiosity, take the time of salespeople who are tired and overworked. These same persons will crowd out other shoppers by delay in deciding what they are going to do. They obstruct the passageway to talk to their friends; in fact, they are extremely selfish in everything they do, showing no regard for the feelings of other people. If you are polite, the salesladies will wait upon you with greater care and courtesy. Your patronage will be desired and courted.

“Civility costs nothing and buys everything.”

LESSON LXXIII

COLORS

red	yellow	violet	purple
blue	green	brown	pink

Beautiful colors are found in flowers.

The color of the grass is green.

The sky is light blue.

What is the color of that book ?

It is red.

Pansies are sometimes violet.

Geraniums are pink and red.

Coal is black.

The snow is white.

Carnations are pink.

Have you a brown pencil ?

Yes, this pencil is brown.

Have you any red berries ?

No, but I have some purple grapes.

LESSON LXXIV

Young men, you are the architects of your own fortunes. Rely on your own strength of body and soul. Take for your star self-reliance. Energy, invincible determination, with a right motive, are the levers that move the world. Love your God and your fellow-men. Love truth and virtue. Love your country and obey its laws. — PORTER.

LOOK UP

Look up ! and not down ;
Out ! and not in ;
Forward ! and not back ;
And lend a hand.

— EDWARD EVERETT HALE (*Motto for
the Lend a Hand Society*).

LESSON LXXV

THE NEWSPAPER

The newspaper is a great power. It tells us the news of the world. It tells us what other people everywhere are doing and thinking.

We have different kinds of newspapers. We get the morning paper every morning. We get the evening paper every evening. These morning or evening papers are called the "Daily Papers." There are also papers that we get every week. These papers are called "Weekly Papers." When one is out of work a newspaper will tell one how to get

work. The "Advertising Columns" tell who needs help and where to go to get work.

On the first page is the most important news. One should read the editorials. These are written by the editor, and give one much help in understanding difficult questions.

Every one should read a good newspaper every day, if he is able to read.

LESSON LXXVI

COLD WEATHER

cold	colder
snow	picture
jingle	city
water	frozen
ice	ground

It is very cold to-night. The snow is two feet deep on the ground. Do you hear the sleigh bells going, jingle, jingle, jingle? The water is frozen and we call it ice.

This is a picture of a city in Alaska. It is much colder in Alaska than in the United

States. The snow is so deep that it almost covers the house-tops. Alaska is in the north-western part of North America. It belongs to the United States. We get many valuable



WINTER IN ALASKA

things from Alaska. Furs taken from many different animals are sent to all parts of the United States. We also get fish and gold from Alaska.

At one time Alaska was owned by Russia.

Some men in the United States saw the immense importance of owning this land. In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia.

LESSON LXXVII

ON A STREET CAR

When you are getting on a street car you should have five cents ready. Five cents is sometimes called a nickel. Some cars have a sign reading, "Pay as you enter." Place the nickel in the box. The conductor stands near. Ask him for a transfer. He will give you a transfer, marking by a punch the hour during which you may use it. Do not stand on the platform. A bell button is on the side of the car. Push the button when you are half a block from the corner where you wish to get off. The motorman will then stop the car.

There is a sign in the cars which reads,

“No spitting allowed. Five dollars fine.”
Every one should respect this sign.

Use in sentences :

nickel	motorman
conductor	sign
transfer	corner
platform	block

LESSON LXXVIII

CONVERSATIONAL LESSON

Each pupil should tell one thing about each of these words :

house	wall	dining room
door	hall	road
window	room	horse
roof	bedroom	wagon
floor	parlor	street
ceiling	sitting room	yard
	kitchen	

PART II

SELECTIONS FOR READING

WE ARE SEVEN

A simple child,
That lightly draws its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?

I met a little cottage girl,
She was eight years old, she said;
Her hair was thick with many a curl
That clustered round her head.

She had a rustic, woodland air,
And she was wildly clad;
Her eyes were fair, and very fair;
Her beauty made me glad.

“Sisters and brothers, little maid,
How many may you be?”
“How many? Seven in all,” she said,
And wondering looked at me.

“And where are they? I pray you tell.”

She answered, “Seven are we,
And two of us at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea.

“Two of us in the churchyard lie.
My sister and my brother;
And in the churchyard cottage, I
Dwell near them with my mother.”

“You say that two at Conway dwell,
And two are gone to sea,
Yet ye are seven, I pray you tell,
Sweet maid, how this may be?”

Then did the little maid reply,
“Seven boys and girls are we;
Two of us in the churchyard lie,
Beneath the churchyard tree.”

“You run about, my little maid;
Your limbs they are alive,
If two are in the churchyard laid,
Then ye are only five.”

“Their graves are green, they may be seen,”
The little maid replied,
“Twelve steps or more from my mother’s door,
And they are side by side.

My stockings there I often knit,
My kerchief there I hem ;
And there upon the ground I sit,
And sing a song to them.

And often after sunset, sir,
When it is light and fair,
I take my little porringer,
And eat my supper there.

The first that died was sister Jane ;
In bed she moaning lay,
Till God released her from her pain
And then she went away.

So in the churchyard she was laid ;
And, when the grass was dry,
Together round her grave we played,
My brother John and I.

And when the ground was white with snow,
And I could run and slide,
My brother John was forced to go,
And he lies by her side."

"How many are you, then," said I,
"If they two are in heaven?"
Quick was the little maid's reply,
"O Master, we are seven."

"But they are dead; those two are dead;
Their spirits are in heaven."
'Twas throwing words away, for still
The little maid would have her will:
And said, "Nay, we are seven."

—WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

THE FOX AND THE CAT

A sly old fox, who was very proud of his cunning, one day met a modest cat. "How do you do, Mr. Fox?" said the cat.

"Very well," replied the fox. "Come now, Mrs. Cat, it is said that you are very quick-witted. Tell me, I pray you, how many tricks

you know for escaping the dogs, the enemies of us both."

"Oh, I know but one," answered she, "and that is to scramble up a tree as fast as I can."



"Is that all?" said the fox; "why, I know at least a hundred. How I pity your ignorance."

Just then they heard the baying of the hounds. "Good-by," said the cat, and run-

ning up a tree, she hid in the branches, where she could see all that happened without being seen.

The fox tried all his tricks in vain. The dogs quickly seized him. As they were dragging him away, the cat called from the tree, "Good-by, Mr. Fox, how I pity you, and how glad I am that I know one good thing well."

*Be thorough in all that
you do.*

THE BOY AND THE WOLF

A boy was once left to watch a flock of sheep feeding on a hill. Not far away were some laborers busy at work in the fields. "Now I will have some sport," thought the boy, and he shouted as loud as he could: "Help, help, the wolves are carrying off my lambs!" Once, twice, three times, the men left their work and ran to help the boy, but he only laughed at them for their pains.

At last a wolf really did come, and the boy cried again for help. But this time he shouted



in vain, and thus by the loss of his flock he learned that those who do not always speak the truth will not be believed at any time.

—ÆSOP.



A fox once saw a crow fly off with a piece of cheese. She carried it in her beak to a branch of a tree.

"That's for me, as sure as I am a Fox," said Master Reynard. So he walked to the foot of the tree.

"Good day, Mistress Crow," cried he. "How well you are looking to-day! How glossy your feathers are!

"How bright your eye is!

"I feel sure that your voice must be sweet.

"Just let me hear one song from you. Then I will greet you as the queen of birds."

The crow lifted up her head. She began to caw her best.

But the moment she opened her mouth, the piece of cheese fell out.

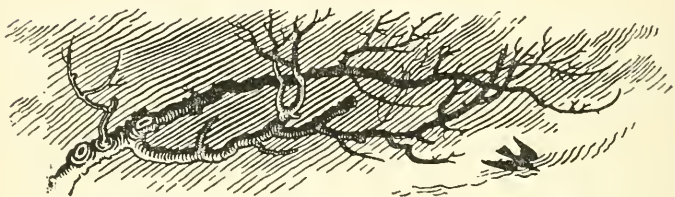
Then Master Fox snapped it up.

“That was all I wanted,” said he.

“For your cheese, Mistress Crow, I will give you this advice :

“ ‘Do not trust flatterers.’ ”

—ÆSOP'S FABLES.



THE TOWN MOUSE AND THE COUNTRY MOUSE

Now you must know that a Town Mouse once upon a time went on a visit to his cousin in the country. He was rough and ready, this cousin, but he loved his town friend and made him welcome. Beans and bacon, cheese and bread, were all he had to offer, but he offered them freely.

The Town Mouse turned up his long nose at this country fare, and said: “I cannot understand, Cousin, how you can put up

with such poor food as this, but of course you can not expect anything better in the country; come with me and I will show you how to live. When you have been in town a week you will wonder how you could ever have stood a country life."



No sooner said than done; the two mice set off for the town and arrived at the Town Mouse's home late at night. "You will want something to eat after our long journey," said the polite Town Mouse; and he took his friend into the grand dining room. There they found the remains of a fine feast, and soon the two mice were eating jellies and cakes and all that was nice. Suddenly they heard growling and barking.



"What is that?" said the Country Mouse.

“It is only the dogs of the house,” answered the other.

“Only!” said the Country Mouse. “I do not like that music at my dinner.”

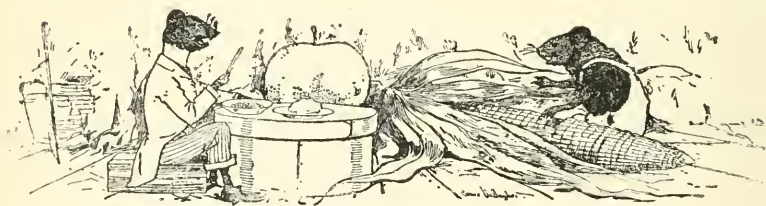
Just then the door flew open, in came two huge mastiffs, and the two mice had to scamper away.

“Good-by, Cousin,” said the Country Mouse.

“What! going so soon?” said the other.

“Yes,” he replied. “Better beans and bacon in peace than cake and jelly in fear.”

—ÆSOP'S FABLES.



THE FOX AND THE STORK

At one time the Fox and the Stork were on visiting terms and seemed very good friends. So the Fox invited the Stork to dinner, and for a joke put nothing before her but some soup in a very shallow dish. This the Fox could easily lap up, but the Stork could only wet the end of her long bill in it. So she left the meal as hungry as when she began.

"I am sorry," said the Fox, "that the soup is not to your liking."

"Pray do not apologize," said the Stork. "I hope you will return the visit, and come and dine with me soon."

So one day the Fox visited the Stork. But when they were seated at table all that was for their dinner was contained in a very long-necked jar with a narrow mouth, in which the Fox could not insert his snout, so all he could manage to do was to lick the outside of the jar.

“I will not apologize for the dinner,” said the Stork. “One bad turn deserves another.”

—ÆSOP'S FABLES.

THE DONKEY AND THE LOAD OF SALT

A man and his donkey were once traveling toward a town. On the donkey's back were two heavy bags of salt.



“Dear me,” thought the donkey, “these bags are very heavy. I wish the man had to carry them himself.”

As they were crossing a brook, the donkey stumbled and fell into the water.

When he got up again, there was no salt left in the bags. Do you know why?

Well, it happened that on another day they had to cross the same brook. The donkey was again carrying bags of salt.

When he reached the middle of the stream, he said to himself: "I will fall in on purpose. Then I shall be rid of the salt again."

So he stumbled and fell on purpose, and again the load was made light. So up got Mr. Donkey, feeling very proud of himself.

Next day the man loaded the donkey with



sponges. "Now," said the man, "we shall see about Mr. Donkey's trick."

They started again for the town, and as they came to the stream, Mr. Donkey blinked his eyes.

"I will fool Mr. Man again," thought he.

So down he fell into the water. But when

he got up, his load was twice as heavy. All the sponges were full of water.

So by trying to cheat his master, he only cheated himself.

— ÆSOP'S FABLES.

THE CROW AND THE PITCHER

A thirsty crow flew to a pitcher which had a little water in it.

He could not reach the water with his beak. He tried and he tried and he tried. But he had to give it up.

Then a thought came to him. He took a pebble and dropped it into the pitcher.

Then he took another pebble and dropped it into the pitcher.

Then he took another pebble and dropped that into the pitcher.

Then he took another pebble and dropped that in.

Then he took another and dropped that in.

At last, he saw the water rising. So he

put in some more pebbles. Then he was able to drink.

“Little by little does the trick.”

—ÆSOP'S FABLES.

A SONG

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear;
There is ever a something sings always:
There's the song of the lark when the skies
are clear,
And the song of the thrush when the skies
are gray.
The sunshine showers across the grain,
And the bluebird trills in the orchard tree;
And in and out, when the eaves drip rain,
The swallows are twittering ceaselessly.
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair,
There is ever a song that our hearts may
hear —
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear —
There is ever a song somewhere!

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
In the midnight black, or the mid-day blue:
The robin pipes when the sun is here,
And the cricket chirrups the whole night
through.

The buds may blow, and the fruit may grow,
And the autumn leaves drop crisp and sear;
But whether the sun, or the rain, or the snow,
There is ever a song somewhere, my dear.

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear,
Be the skies above or dark or fair,
There is ever a song that our hearts may
hear —

There is ever a song somewhere, my dear —
There is ever a song somewhere!

From "Afterwhiles," by James Whitcomb Riley. Copyright, 1898. Used by special permission of the publishers, the Bobbs-Merrill Company.



FATHER IS COMING

The clock is on the stroke of six,
The father's work is done;
Sweep up the hearth and mend the fire,
And put the kettle on!
The wild night wind is blowing cold,
'Tis dreary crossing o'er the wold.

He's crossing o'er the wold apace;
He's stronger than the storm;
He does not feel the cold, not he,

His heart it is too warm :
For father's heart is stout and true
As ever human bosom knew.

He makes all toil, all hardship light ;
Would all men were the same,
So ready to be pleased, so kind,
So very slow to blame !
Folks need not be unkind, austere,
For love hath readier will than fear !

And we'll do all that father likes,
His wishes are so few !
Would they were more ! that every hour
Some wish of his I knew !
I'm sure it makes a happy day,
When I can please him any way.

I know he's coming, by this sign :
The baby's almost wild ;
See how he laughs, and crows, and stares ; —
Heaven bless the merry child !
He's father's self in face and limb,
And father's heart is strong in him.

Hark ! hark ! I hear his footsteps now —
He's through the garden gate ;
Run, little Bess, and ope the door,
And do not let him wait !
Shout, baby, shout, and clap thy hands !
For father on the threshold stands.

—MARY HOWITT.

LULLABY

Hush ! the waves are rolling in,
White with foam, white with foam ;
Father toils amid the din ;
But baby sleeps at home.

Hush ! the winds roar hoarse and deep, —
On they come, on they come !
Brother seeks the wandering sheep ;
But baby sleeps at home.

Hush ! the rain sweeps o'er the knowes,
Where they roam, where they roam ;
Sister goes to seek the cows ;
But baby sleeps at home.

— *From the Old Gaelic.*

NOBILITY

True worth is in being, not seeming,
In doing each day, as it goes by,
Some little good — not in the dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
For whatever men say in blindness,
And spite of the fancies of youth,
There's nothing so kingly as kindness
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete, as we measure,
We can not do wrong and feel right,
Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,
For justice avenges each slight.
The air for the wing of the sparrow,
The bush for the robin and wren,
But always the path that is narrow
And straight for the children of men.

'Tis not in the pages of story
The heart of its ills to beguile,
Though he who makes courtship to glory
Gives all that he hath for her smile.

For when from her heights he hath won her,
Alas ! it is only to prove
That nothing's so sacred as honor,
And nothing's so loyal as love.

We can not make bargains for blisses,
Nor catch them like fishes in nets,
And sometimes the thing our life misses,
Helps more than the thing which it gets.
For good lieth not in pursuing
Nor gaining of great nor of small,
But just in the doing and doing
As we would be done by, by all.

Through envy, through malice, through hating,
Against the world early and late,
No jot of our courage abating,—
Our part is to work and to wait.
And slight is the sting of his trouble
Whose winnings are less than his worth,
For he who is honest is noble
Whatever his fortune or birth.

— ALICE CARY.

TWILIGHT

The twilight is sad and cloudy,
The wind blows wild and free,
And like the wings of sea-birds
Flash the white caps of the sea.

But in the fisherman's cottage
There shines a ruddier light,
And a little face at the window
Peers out into the night.

Close, close, it is pressed to the wind,
As if those childish eyes
Were looking into the darkness,
To see some form arise.

And a woman's waving shadow
Is passing to and fro,
Now rising to the ceiling,
Now bowing and bending low.

What tale do the roaring ocean,
And the night-wind, bleak and wild,
As they beat at the crazy casement,
Tell to that little child?

And why do the roaring ocean,
And the night-wind, wild and bleak,
As they beat at the heart of the mother,
Drive the color from her cheek ?

—HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS

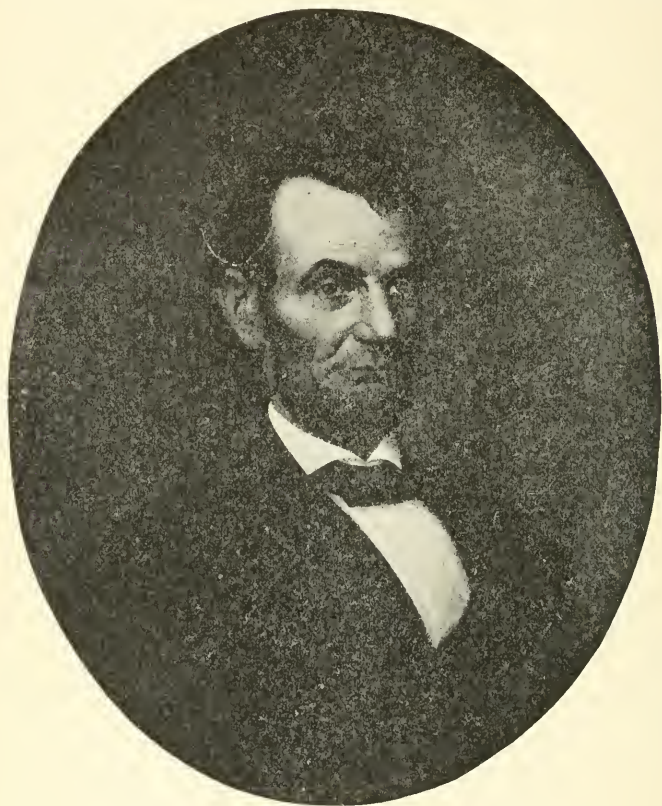
January the first is the first holiday in the year. The Americans celebrate this day as the beginning of the New Year.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY. 1809-1865

February the twelfth

Abraham Lincoln was the President of the United States during the Civil War. This war lasted for four years, from 1861 to 1865. Some of the southern states wanted to leave the Union. The other states would not let them do so. This brought about a very long and dreadful war in which the people of the southern states fought against the people of the northern states. During the war President Lincoln set the negroes free. The war lasted

four long years. President Lincoln served his country very nobly. This was a very



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

trying time for the country, for if the South had won, the Union would have been broken. But the South did not win, and the Union

was preserved. Towards the end of the war President Lincoln was shot by a man named Booth, while attending the theater. The President was greatly mourned by the whole nation.

We celebrate his birthday on the twelfth of February.

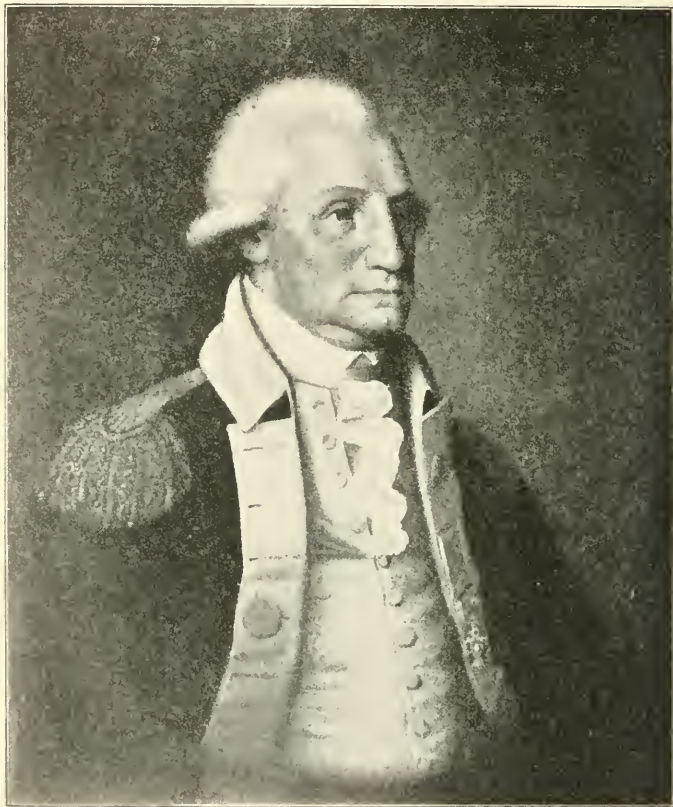
Abraham Lincoln's heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it for the memory of a wrong. — R. W. EMERSON.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY. 1732-1799

February the twenty-second

On this day we do honor to George Washington, the "Father of his Country." He was the first President of the United States. He was born in Virginia on the twenty-second of February, 1732. He served his country in two wars and helped to free this country from England. After this country was freed he worked hard to build up a glorious republic.

George Washington was a man of good principles and high ideals. It was said of



GEORGE WASHINGTON

him that he was “first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.”

DECORATION DAY

We call the thirtieth of May "Decoration Day," because on that day we do honor to the dead by placing flowers on the graves of our brave soldiers. These brave men lost their lives fighting for their country, therefore we should honor their memory. Prayers are said in most of the churches in the country.

We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

— RUFUS CHOATE.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY

From the silence of sorrowful hours,
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers,
Alike for the friend and the foe:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day,
Under the roses, the Blue,
Under the lilies, the Gray.

.

No more shall the war-cry sever,
Or the winding rivers be red ;
They banish our anger forever,
When they laurel the graves of our dead !
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day ;
Love and tears for the Blue,
Tears and love for the Gray.

— FRANCIS M. FINCH.

“FOURTH OF JULY”

At one time the United States was called the “Thirteen Colonies.” These colonies belonged to England. The colonies did not like the English rule because England would not give them enough freedom. She would not let the colonies send things that they had made to other countries, and she made the taxes too high. The colonies wanted a voice in the government ; that is, they wanted to send men over from America to England to represent them. England would not grant this to the colonies, so they declared war. The

colonists signed a paper declaring themselves independent of England. This paper was called the "Declaration of Independence," and was written by Thomas Jefferson. At a meeting held July 4, 1776, the men that represented the colonists signed it.

Then this country fought a long war with England. After eight years of fighting the colonists won. Then they called their country the United States. Every year on the Fourth of July we celebrate the signing of the "Declaration of Independence."

Be just, and fear not ;
Let all the ends thou aimest at be thy country's,
Thy God's, and truth's. — SHAKESPEARE.

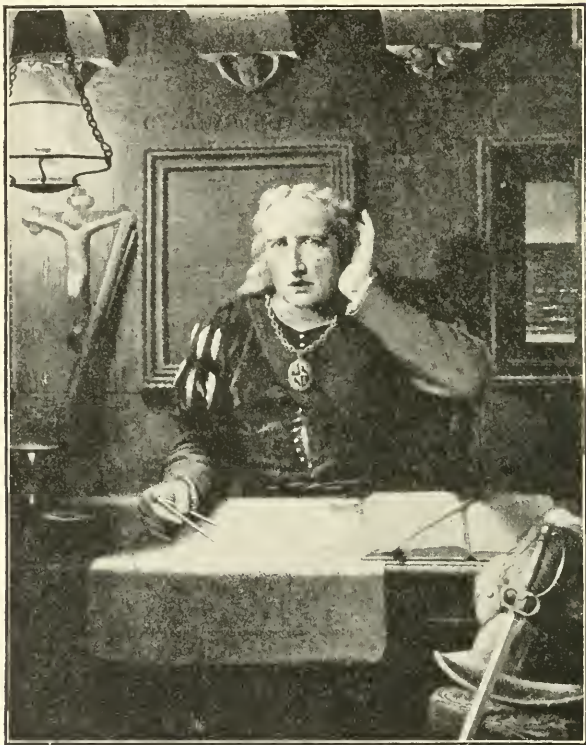
COLUMBUS DAY

October the twelfth

We have a holiday on October the twelfth. Why ? Because Columbus landed in America on that day. Spain sent Columbus out to find a shorter way to the Indies. He did not

reach the Indies. He found a new land. This land was afterwards called America.

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy. He



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

was a sailor. Spain gave him three ships, called the *Nina*, *Pinta*, and *Santa Maria*. Columbus and his crew had a very stormy

voyage. The sailors wanted to turn back, but Columbus would not yield. He kept on, saying, "With the help of God, we will succeed."

On a bright day in October they saw land. They landed October 12, 1492, and raised the flag of Spain.

COLUMBUS

Behind him lay the gray Azores,
Behind him the gates of Hercules;
Before him not the ghost of shores,
Before him only shoreless seas.
The good mate said, "Now we must pray,
For, lo! the very stars are gone.
Brave Admiral, speak; what shall I say?"
"Why, say: 'Sail on! sail on! and on!'"

"My men grow mutinous day by day;
My men grow ghastly wan and weak."
The stout mate thought of home; a spray
Of salt wave washed his swarthy cheek.

“What shall I say, brave Admiral, say,
If we sight naught but seas at dawn?”
“Why, you shall say, at break of day:
‘Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!’”

They sailed and sailed, as winds might blow,
Until at last the blanched mate said,
“Why, now not even God would know
Should I and all my mates fall dead.
These very winds forget their way,
For God from these dread seas is gone.
Now speak, brave Admiral; speak and say—”
He said, “Sail on! sail on! and on!”

They sailed. They sailed. Then spake the
mate!

“This mad sea shows his teeth to-night;
He curls his lip, he lies in wait,
With lifted teeth as if to bite!
Brave Admiral, say but one good word;
What shall we do when hope is gone?”
The words leapt as a leaping sword:
“Sail on! sail on! sail on! and on!”

Then, pale and worn, he kept his deck
And peered through the darkness. Ah,
that night
Of all dark nights! And then a speck —
A light! a light! a light! a light!
It grew, a starlit flag unfurled!
It grew to be Time's burst of dawn.
He gained a world; he gave that world
Its greatest lesson: "On! sail on!"

— JOAQUIN MILLER.

*From Joaquin Miller's Poems, copyrighted 1897 by the
Whitaker & Ray Co.*

ELECTION DAY

Election day is the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and is a legal holiday. On this day the people elect the different officers to govern them. We elect a President every four years. A governor is elected every two years. Every good citizen should take an interest in Election Day. It is our duty to see that the best men are chosen to represent the people.

THANKSGIVING DAY

The fourth Thursday in November is always Thanksgiving Day. Each state sets this day aside to give thanks to God for his blessings.

Many years ago the first settlers came to America. The winter was very cold, and many people died. But when spring came the settlers planted grain and vegetables. The summer was warm and there was plenty of rain. In the fall the fruits and grain ripened. The people were very glad and thankful. They wanted to thank God for his goodness and thought they would make a feast. They invited the Indians to their feast. Ever since then the people in America give thanks to God on Thanksgiving Day.

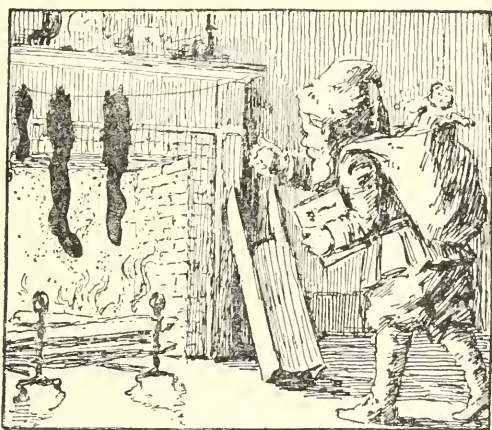
CHRISTMAS

Christmas is the time of the year when a kindly spirit should prevail. We should have thoughts of doing for and giving to others.

The children have been taught that Santa

Claus will come down the chimney laden with presents for them.

Many a child has grown up with the idea that each Christmas Santa Claus has filled his stocking. He is supposed to come with his sleigh and reindeers each Christmas Eve.



How many children lie awake until midnight on Christmas eve in the hope of catching a tinkle of Santa's bells and a peep at the fat old fellow coming down the chimney!

Thank God every morning when you get up that you have something to do that day

which must be done whether you like it or not.

Being forced to work and forced to do your best will breed in you temperance and self-control, diligence and strength of will, cheerfulness and content, and a hundred virtues which the idle never know.

—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

UNDER THE HOLLY BOUGH

Ye who have scorned each other,
Or injured friend or brother,
In this fast fading year;
Ye who, by word or deed,
Have made a kind heart bleed,
Come gather here.

Let sinned against, and sinning,
Forget their strife's beginning,
And join in friendship now:
Be links now longer broken,
Be sweet forgiveness spoken,
Under the Holly Bough.

Ye who have loved each other,
Sister and friend and brother,
 In this fast fading year ;
Mother and sire and child,
Young man and maiden mild,
 Come gather here ;

And let your hearts grow fonder,
As memory shall ponder
 Each past unbroken vow.
Old loves and younger wooing
Are sweet in the renewing,
 Under the Holly Bough.

Ye who have nourished sadness,
Estranged from hope and gladness,
 In this fast fading year ;
Ye, with o'erburdened mind,
Made aliens from your kind,
 Come gather here.

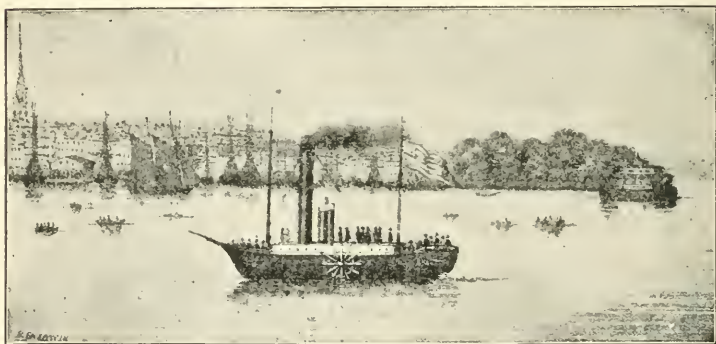
Let not the useless sorrow
Pursue you night and morrow.
 If e'er you hoped, hope now, —

Take heart, — uncloud your faces,
And join in our embraces,
Under the Holly Bough.

— CHARLES MACKAY.

THE FIRST STEAMBOAT

Now we come from Europe in large steamships. Years ago people came over in



THE "CLERMONT" ON THE HUDSON

sailing vessels. The trip used to take many weeks. To-day it takes only a few days.

Robert Fulton built the first steamboat. It was built in New York. He called it the *Clermont*. In those days people did not

think a boat could be run by steam. Some people were afraid of the *Clermont*. They did not like the fire and smoke. But they soon became used to the *Clermont*. Her first voyage was from New York to Albany.

THE FAMILY

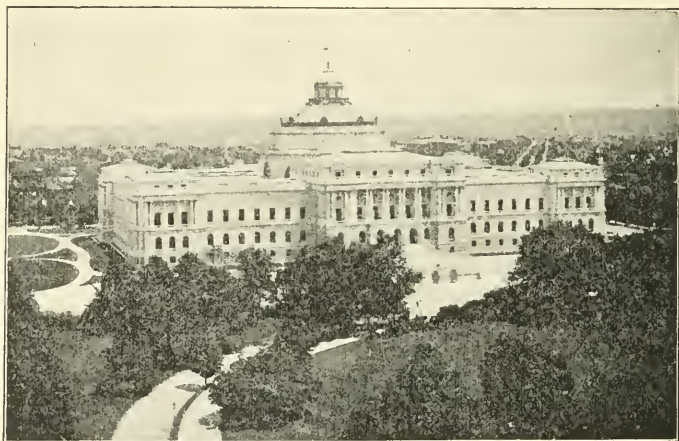
In a family there should be love and sympathy. Each one should be interested in the affairs of the others, and each one should help the others as much as possible. Good strong families will help to strengthen a nation. A good father and husband is usually a good citizen. A good father will always teach his children to be obedient to their mother. He will also see that they obey their teacher.

A father should make his son ambitious. He should set a good example for his son to follow. Every church thinks it important that the home should be sacred.

If you would be wealthy, think of saving as well as of getting.

THE NATION

A nation is a body of people under one political control. A nation need not be made up of one race of people. It may be made up of many races that are united under one government. The United States is an



CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY, WASHINGTON

example of this, for the people of the United States come from all over the world.

It is good for people to live together as a nation. They get more freedom than they would otherwise have. They get better protection. People living together need laws to

govern them. These laws are made to benefit the greatest number of people, and they prevent a few from taking the rights from the majority.

When a nation is properly organized, it gives a great deal of personal liberty to the people who wish to do the right thing, and takes away personal liberty from people who wish to do the wrong thing.

Our policemen protect the rights of the people. They do not allow any one to do things that are bad for the general public. If a man wishes to drive his horse in the middle of the road, the policeman stops him. Why? The law says all wagons going one way should go on the same side of the street. This is to prevent collision. The law says that a man can not drive an automobile through a crowded street at a high speed. This law does not take away the rights of the people, but only restricts one man's wishes for the benefit of many men. Good laws are made for the benefit of the majority. Good

laws are not made for the benefit of a few, if their freedom would make the majority suffer. We thus see that good laws do not take away the rights of the people. They give us more rights.



SCHOOLROOM WITH PUPILS

/ Our schools help to bring the different nationalities together by giving them a common interest. The school strengthens a nation, for good schools make good men and

women, and good men and women make a good nation.

Who is the President of the United States?



THE UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA

The true grandeur of nations is in those qualities which constitute the true greatness of the individual.

—CHARLES SUMNER.

THE STATES

When the first settlers came to America, they made settlements along the eastern coast. Several such settlements were called a colony. In 1775 there were thirteen colonies. These colonies belonged to England. The people

in the colonies did not think England was treating them fairly. A war was begun in 1775 which lasted eight years. The people in the colonies won, and thus they were freed from England.

These thirteen colonies became thirteen states, and these thirteen states called themselves the United States. Each state has its own constitution and its own laws. Laws made by one state do not hold in another state.

Each state has a great deal of liberty. It can make laws to suit its own people and its own conditions. No state can make a law in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States. When the state commands us to do or not to do anything, we call the command a law.

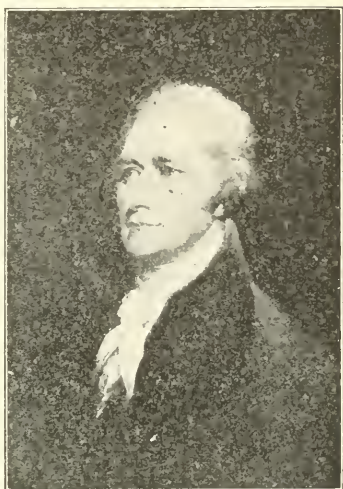
Who is the Governor of your state?

The love of my country will be the ruling influence of my conduct.

—WASHINGTON.

WHY THIS IS A GOOD GOVERNMENT

Some of the founders of our government were George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, and Benjamin Franklin. They were all very high-minded and upright men, and they had studied the good and the bad in the

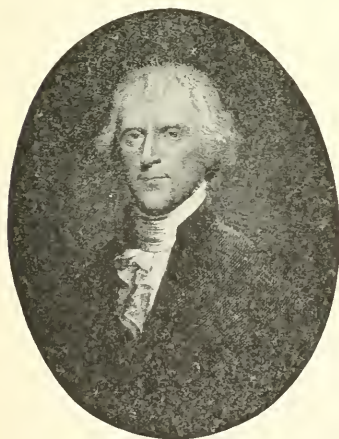


ALEXANDER HAMILTON

different governments of Europe.

This government was founded to give the people liberty, but not liberty for each one to do as he wished, for by doing that no one would have true liberty.

The government was



THOMAS JEFFERSON

founded with the idea of giving each person enough freedom to reach his highest development. Every man has a right to education. Schools were founded. Newspapers were published. Libraries were opened. All these



NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE

things were done to educate the people. Laws were made to protect the rights of the people. Liberty of speech and liberty of the press were established. The best men were chosen to manage the government.

These men considered every form of government. They decided of their own free will that a republic would be best for the majority of the people. They believed that this government would make a strong, rich nation, and they judged rightly. From the thirteen original states, the United States has increased to forty-six. The United States is a great power among the nations, and protects its citizens at home and abroad.

CITY GOVERNMENT

THE MAYOR

The head of the city is called the Mayor. He is elected by the people. His term is usually two years. The Mayor appoints a number of city officers. He has the power to veto resolutions of the Common Council and ordinances made by Commissioners. He is also charged with general supervision over all the departments of the city. Among his many other duties he has the granting of

permits. At the beginning of the year the Mayor gives to the Common Council a report of the condition of affairs throughout the city.

At the head of the nation is the President. The Governor is at the head of the state. The Mayor holds the same position in the city.

Who is your Mayor?

THE COMMON COUNCIL

The members of the Common Council have many duties to perform. They work in conjunction with the Mayor. As this body of men has so many duties, it is divided into committees. Each committee attends to its own duties. Some of the duties are the control of the finances and proposals of the city, the prevention of vice and immorality, and the preservation of peace and good order. This Council licenses cartmen, porters, cabmen, and other people. It regulates weights and measures. It regulates the manner of building houses.

These are only a few of the many duties of this committee. It is very important that we select wise, honest men to do these things for the city.

Who is the alderman in your ward ?

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT

The policemen are a very necessary part of our city government. They help to protect us. They help to preserve order. The policeman is indeed "a friend in need." If a person wishes information about the location of a street, he asks the policeman. When a child is lost, the policeman takes it to its parents.

If a fire breaks out at night, he is on duty to send in the alarm. If a careless clerk leaves the door of a store open, he guards the store during the night. Reckless automobilists, who endanger the lives of the public, are arrested by the police.



PRECINCT
PATROLMAN

When the people are injured and need to be taken to the hospital, the police attend to it.

Many people are found in the street sick and in distress. The police attend to them and see that they have food and shelter.

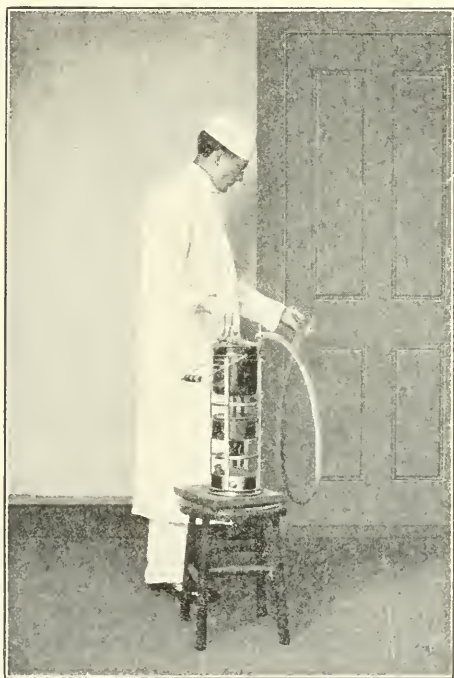


MOUNTED TRAFFIC SERGEANT

We should be grateful toward this body of men. They are brave, watchful, and helpful. They are exposed to both heat and cold, rain and snow, and are sometimes in danger of losing their lives. Many policemen have been killed while trying to do their duty.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

The Board of Health is a very necessary part of the city's government. This Board



Courtesy of the West Disinfecting Company

FUMIGATING A ROOM

attends to the sanitary condition of the city. All contagious diseases are reported to the office of this Board. The Health Officer quar-

antines a house where a contagious disease is found. The same officer fumigates the house after the patient is well.

This department sees that no garbage, rubbish, and dirt are thrown into the streets.

The condition of buildings is looked after by this department.

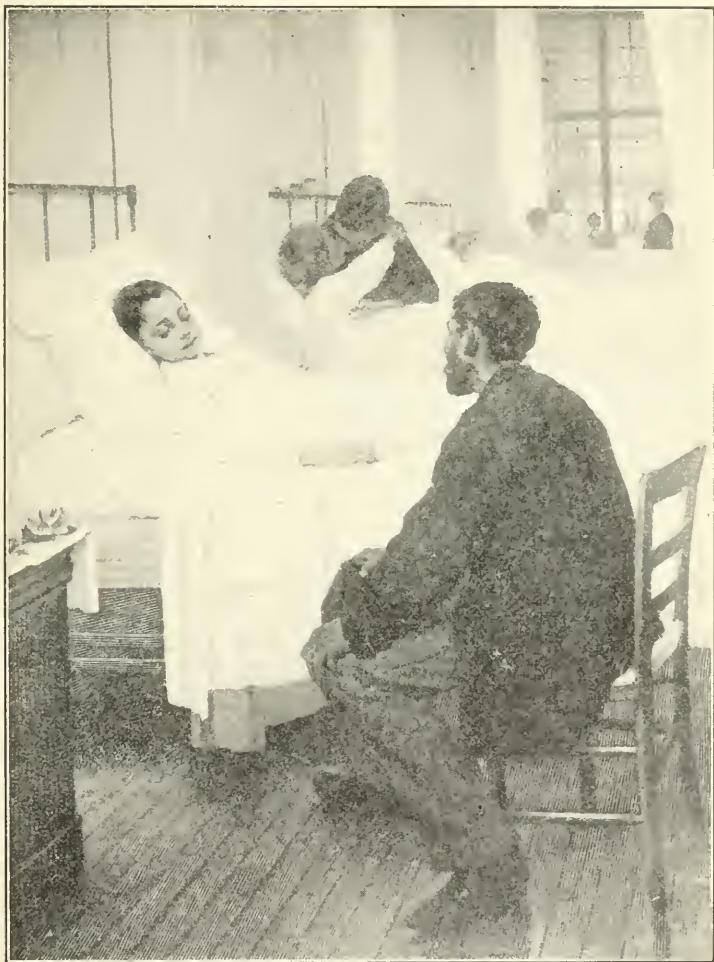
Adulterated food and diseased and infected foods are carefully watched for by officers of the Board of Health. All things dangerous to human life are given their attention.

The milk of the city is very carefully inspected. The dairies from which the milk comes have close supervision by the Health Inspectors.

THE CITY HOSPITAL

The City Hospital is under the direction of the Health Board. Patients that are poor can be sent to the City Hospital free of charge.

If any accident occurs and a person is hurt, a call is at once sent in for the ambulance. In the ambulance is an attendant who takes



VISITING DAY IN A HOSPITAL

care of the injured person, who is at once taken to the hospital.

If a person has a contagious disease, he is isolated in a ward that is used only for contagious diseases.

The best of medical care and attention will be found at the hospital.

In each hospital a doctor is in constant attendance. He is called the House Physician. Other doctors visit the hospital daily. Nurses are always on duty to attend to the needs of the patients.

CONSUMPTION

Many things are being done in this country to get rid of this dread disease. Homes have been built for people who have consumption, so that poor people who have this disease can be cared for free of expense. The whole country is helping in this wonderful movement.

In a few years we shall have uprooted this dire disease. Millions and millions of dollars are being spent to teach people how to avoid

consumption, and to build hospitals to care for those who are already ill. Everybody is giving a little to help this good cause. The school children are also giving their help. People who have this disease are taken out of their homes and are placed in hospitals where they can get pure, fresh air, nourishing food, and proper medicine.

Consumption is spread by careless spitting. It is our duty to be careful not to spit in public places. And we should avoid this disgusting habit in our homes.

A LITTLE CRIPPLED GIRL

“Mary, did you go to the dispensary to-day?”

“Yes, mother, I went to the dispensary. The doctor said he thought it would be necessary to perform an operation upon my foot. He wants you to take me to the hospital. There is to be a clinic there on Tuesday. They are to examine patients that have tuberculosis of the foot. The doctor said that

a specialist on that disease will be there and he will examine me. There will be twenty doctors and ten nurses in the room."

"Don't you think that you will be frightened, my dear? I am afraid that seeing so many people will make you nervous."

"No, mother, I shall not get nervous. The doctor said that they would be very kind to me. I have been to the hospital before. It is very nice and clean there. In the room where they hold the clinic there is a long operating table. There are many chairs where the doctors sit.

"I like to go to the hospital and see all the nice white beds and the nurses with their white caps and aprons on. Mother, some day, when I am grown up, I think I will study to be a nurse."

HOW A CITY RAISES MONEY

We hear men say, "Taxes are too high." We see men trying to get out of paying their poll taxes. Is this right? How are we to

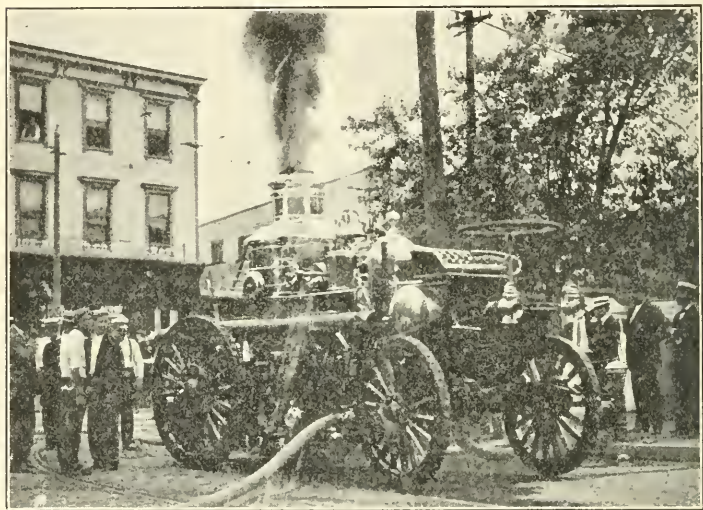
have a clean, well-kept city if each one does not help to pay for it? What helps to make a good city? Not only fine buildings, but good police and fire departments, good street and water departments, good schools, good libraries. How are we to pay for all these things? We pay for these things when we pay our taxes.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF A CITY



Every hamlet, village, town, or city needs a fire department. The larger the city, the better the fire department should be.

The Board of Fire Commissioners manages the Fire Department. Many cities are equipped with all new devices for putting out fires, such as automobile engines with rubber tires, water towers, etc. Chemical



engines, which force a preparation upon the fire, are now in use. To serve well in this department a man must be brave. Firemen are risking their lives daily when they ascend the high buildings.

A severe penalty is imposed by law upon

any person who is convicted of willfully sending in a false alarm of fire.

There is a law compelling people to keep the fire escapes free from rubbish.

Fire Insurance companies insure people from loss by fire or water.

Many men are employed by the city to be in constant readiness for any fire, day or night.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

The members of this Board have many important duties to do. They have entire charge of the city schools. Teachers are appointed by this Board.

Schoolhouses are built by this committee. The entire education of our children is in the hands of the members of this Board. Here, as well as in other Boards, we need the service of our best citizens.

High-minded and intelligent men are needed to attend to these duties.

Besides the regular elementary schools, high schools, and colleges, there are industrial



A PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING



BASKET WEAVING IN A VACATION SCHOOL

schools throughout the country. These schools teach the different trades. The industrial schools teach manufacturing, carpentry, cabinetmaking, plumbing, dressmaking, millinery, and cooking.

OUR MAIL SYSTEM



POSTAL CARDS AND LETTERS

Postal cards should be used only when the business is not private. In using postal cards, the date may be written in the upper right-

hand corner or in the lower left-hand corner. The name of the writer should be followed by the writer's address. The address should be written plainly.

In addressing letters or any mail matter use ink. Write plainly the name of the person addressed, street and number, post office and state.

If you follow the form shown below and if the letter or other piece of mail matter is not delivered, it will be returned to you.

AFTER . . . DAYS RETURN TO JAMES A. JONES, 452 FIRST STREET, BINGHAMPTON, N.Y.	STAMP
MR. WM. A. SMITH, 245 BANK STREET, NEWARK, N.J.	

Last year more than thirteen million pieces of mail matter were sent to the Division of Dead Letters, a large proportion of which

could not be delivered because of carelessness in writing addresses.

SPECIAL DELIVERY OF LETTERS

A special delivery stamp, or ten cents' worth of ordinary stamps, in addition to the



POST OFFICE, CHICAGO

lawful postage, secures the immediate delivery of any piece of mail matter at any United States post office within the letter-carrier limits of a city delivery office and within a mile limit of any other post office. When

ordinary stamps are used to obtain immediate delivery of mail, the words "Special Delivery" must be written or printed on the envelope or covering.

If special delivery matter fails of delivery because there is no person at the place of address to receive it, the matter is returned to the post office and delivered in the ordinary mail.

A special delivery stamp does not give a piece of mail matter any other security than that given to ordinary mail matter.

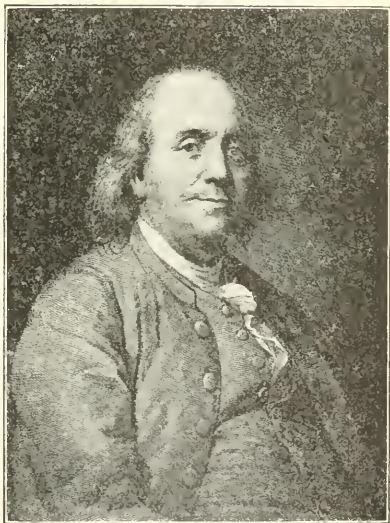
REGISTERED MAIL

Letters can be registered to any city in the world. If a letter is registered, it insures its safe delivery. If a registered letter is lost, an indemnity of twenty-five dollars (\$25) is paid by the United States Post Office. All valuable letters or packages should be registered. The registry fee is eight cents for each separate letter or parcel, in addition to the postage.

When a piece of mail matter is registered, a receipt is given to the person that registers it. Registered mail should not be dropped in the ordinary mail boxes.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

One of the foremost men in Revolutionary times was Benjamin Franklin. Franklin was born in Boston, April the seventeenth, 1706. He did not have a very good chance for a school education, for he left school when he was ten years old. He was apprenticed to his brother, who was a printer. While working in the printing office, he found time to do a great deal of reading. By his own efforts he



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

educated himself extensively. He was a deep thinker and had a very inventive mind.

Franklin published an almanac called "Poor Richard's Almanac," which was translated into eighteen languages. He worked hard and was careful not to waste any time. He wrote a great deal; some of his writings are on science and political economy. One of his most interesting works is the story of his own life.

He was the first minister sent by the United States to France. He helped the United States by persuading France to send money and also soldiers to serve in the Revolutionary War. Wherever he went he was respected and admired. Many of the great statesmen of Europe were proud to be known as his friends. In his own city he founded a famous school for boys, which is now a great university; and he started the first public library in the United States. Bancroft, the great American historian, says: "Franklin was the greatest diplomat of the eighteenth

century. He never spoke a word too soon; he never spoke a word too late; he never failed to speak the right word in the right place."

EXTRACTS FROM "POOR RICHARD'S
ALMANAC"

Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise.

God gives all things to industry.

One to-day is worth two to-morrows.

Never leave that till to-morrow which you can do to-day.

When you speak to a man, look on his eyes; when he speaks to thee, look on his mouth.

Observe all men, thyself most.

Great talkers, little doers.

Be neither silly, nor cunning, but wise.

Pay what you owe, and you will know what you own.

If thou hast wit and learning, add to it wisdom and modesty.

TURNING THE GRINDSTONE

When I was a little boy, I remember one cold winter's morning that I was accosted by a smiling man with an ax on his shoulder. "My pretty boy," said he, "has your father a grindstone?" "Yes, sir," said I. "You are a fine little fellow," said he. "Will you let me grind my ax on it?" Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," "Oh, yes, sir," I answered; "it is down in the shop."

"And will you, my man," said he, patting me on the head, "get me a little hot water?" How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought it. "How old are you, and what's your name?" continued he, without waiting for a reply; "I am sure you are one of the finest boys I have ever seen. Will you just turn a few minutes for me?"

Pleased with the flattery, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new ax, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death. The school bell rang and I

could not get away ; my hands were blistered and the ax was not half ground.

At length, however, it was sharpened, and the man turned to me with, "Now, you little rascal, you've played truant ; run to school or you'll rue it." "Alas," thought I, "it was hard enough to turn a grindstone this cold day, but now to be called a little rascal is too much."

It sank in my mind and often have I thought of it since. When I see a merchant overpolite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, I think, "That man has an ax to grind."

When I see a man flattering the people, making great professions of attachment to liberty, but in private life a tyrant, I think, "Look out, good people, that fellow would set you turning grindstones."

When I see a man lifted into office by party spirit, without one qualification to render him either respectable or useful, "Alas," I

think, "deluded people, you are doomed for a season to turn the grindstone for a booby."

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

THOMAS JEFFERSON

Thomas Jefferson was an American statesman. He wrote the Declaration of Independence, one of the most famous state papers in the world. He was the third President of the United States.

SEVEN WISE RULES OF JEFFERSON

Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day.

Never trouble another for what you can do yourself.

Never spend your money before you have earned it.

Never buy what you don't want because it is cheap.

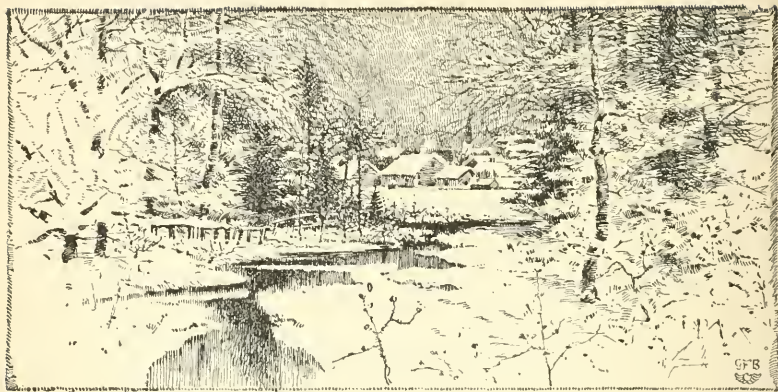
Pride costs more than hunger, thirst, and cold.

We repent seldom of having eaten too little.
When angry, count ten before you speak;
if very angry, count a hundred.

FREEDOM

Is true Freedom but to break
Fetters for our own dear sake,
And, with leathern hearts, forget
That we owe mankind a debt?
No! true Freedom is to share
All the chains our brothers wear,
And, with heart and hand, to be
Earnest to make others free.
They are slaves who fear to speak
For the fallen and the weak;
They are slaves who will not choose
Hatred, scoffing, and abuse,
Rather than in silence shrink
From the truth they needs must think.
They are slaves who dare not be
In the right with two or three.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



THE FIRST SNOWFALL

The snow had begun in the gloaming
And busily all the night
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Wore ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch-deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow ;
The stiff rails were softened to swan's-down,
And still fluttered down the snow.

I stood and watched by the window
The noiseless word of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snowbirds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn
Where a little headstone stood, —
How the flakes were folding it gently
As did robins the babes in the wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, “Father, who makes it snow?”
And I told of the good All-father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snowfall,
And thought of the leaden sky,
That arched o’er our first great sorrow,
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from that cloud like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scar that renewed our woe.

And again to the child I whispered,
“The snow that husheth all,
Darling, the merciful Father
Alone can make it fall.”

Then, with eyes that saw not, I kissed her ;
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

—JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

THERE'S NOTHING LIKE THE ROSE

The lily has an air,
And the snowdrop a grace,
And the sweet pea a way,
And the heartsease a face, —
Yet there's nothing like the rose
When she blows.

—CHRISTINA ROSSETTI.

They are never alone who are accompanied
by noble thoughts.

—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY.

THE LITTLE BROTHER

Among the beautiful pictures
That hang on Memory's wall
Is one of a dim old forest,
That seemeth the best of all ;
Not for its gnarled oaks olden,
Dark with the mistletoe ;
Not for the violets golden,
That sprinkle the vale below ;
Not for milk-white lilies,
That lean from the fragrant ledge,
Coquetting all day with the sunbeams,
And stealing their golden edge ;
Not for the vines on the upland,
Where the bright red berries rest ;
Nor the pinks, nor the pale, sweet cowslip,
It seemeth to me the best.
I once had a little brother
With eyes that were dark and deep ; —
In the lap of that olden forest
He lieth in peace asleep ;
Light as the down of the thistle,

Free as the winds that blow,
We roved there the beautiful summers,
The summers of long ago ;
But his feet on the hills grew weary,
And one of the autumn eves
I made for my little brother
A bed of the yellow leaves.
Sweetly his pale arms folded
My neck in a meek embrace,
As the light of immortal beauty
Silently covered his face ;
And when the arrows of sunset
Lodged in the tree tops bright,
He fell, in his saintlike beauty,
Asleep by the gates of light.
Therefore, of all the pictures
That hang on Memory's wall,
The one of the dim old forest
Seemeth the best of all.

— ALICE CARY.

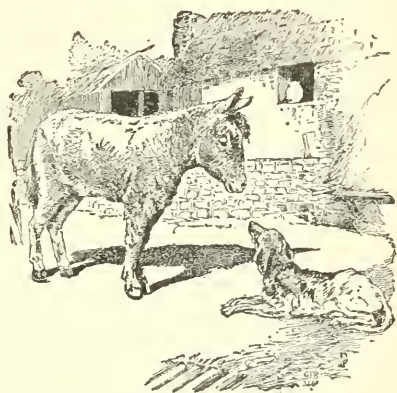
It is well to think well ; it is divine to
act well.

— HORACE MANN.

THE TOWN MUSICIANS

A certain man had a donkey that had carried the corn sacks to the mill day by day for many long years. But now the donkey's strength was failing and he could not work any more.

Then his master began to think how he might get rid of feeding his old servant. But the donkey learned of this and said, "I will run away." So he took the road to Bremen.



"There," he thought, "I can surely be town musician." When he had walked some distance, he saw a dog lying in the road and gasping as if he had run till he was very tired.

"Why do you lie there gasping so, my friend?" asked the donkey.

“Oh,” replied the dog, “I am old, and each day I am growing weaker; I can hunt no longer, and my master says that I must be killed. So I ran away. But now how am I to earn my bread?”

“I’ll tell you,” said the donkey, “I am going to Bremen, to be town musician there. Will you go with me? I will play the lute and you shall beat the kettledrum.”

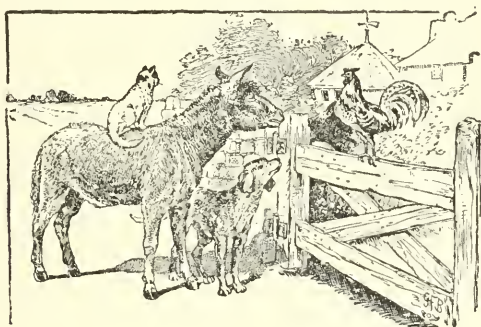
“Very well,” said the dog, and on they went. Before long they came to a cat sitting in the path. She had a face as dark as three rainy days. “Now then, old cat, what has gone wrong with you?” asked the donkey.

“Who can be merry when his neck is in danger?” replied the cat. “Because I am now growing old, and because I like to sit by the fire rather than hunt about for mice, my mistress says she will drown me. And so I ran away as fast as I could. But now, where am I to go?”

“Go with me to Bremen. You understand night music; so you can be a street musician.”

“With all my heart,” said the cat, and she went on with them. After this the three friends came to a farmyard. On the gate stood a rooster, crowing with all his might. “Why are you screaming so? What is the matter?” said the donkey.

“I will tell you,” said the rooster. “Visi-



tors are coming for Sunday, and my mistress has told the cook that she intends to make soup of me to-morrow; and this evening I expect to lose my head. So I am crowing now, while I can, and I shall crow as loud as I can.”

“Listen, Red-Comb,” said the donkey. “Would you like to run away with us? We

are going to Bremen. You have a good voice, and if we make music together, it must be fine."

The rooster agreed to this plan and said, "Thank you, I will go." And then the four friends went off together.

THE TOWN MUSICIANS (*Continued*)

The four friends could not reach Bremen in one day, and in the evening they came to a forest, and they decided to spend the night there.

The donkey and the dog laid themselves down under a large tree; the cat and the rooster went to the top of the tree, where they felt quite safe.

Before the rooster went to sleep, he looked around on all sides. He thought he saw in the distance a light burning, and, calling to the others, he told them he thought there must be a house near by, for he saw a light.

"Then," said the donkey, "we must go on to that light, for the shelter here is bad."

The dog thought that a few bones with meat on them would do him good, too. So they made their way to the place where the light was ; and it grew larger and shone brighter as they came nearer ; and they soon saw that it came from the window of a robber's house. The donkey, who was the tallest, went near and looked in.

“What do you see, my gray horse ?” asked the rooster.

“What do I see ?” said the donkey. “Why, a table, with good things to eat and drink, and robbers sitting there enjoying themselves.”

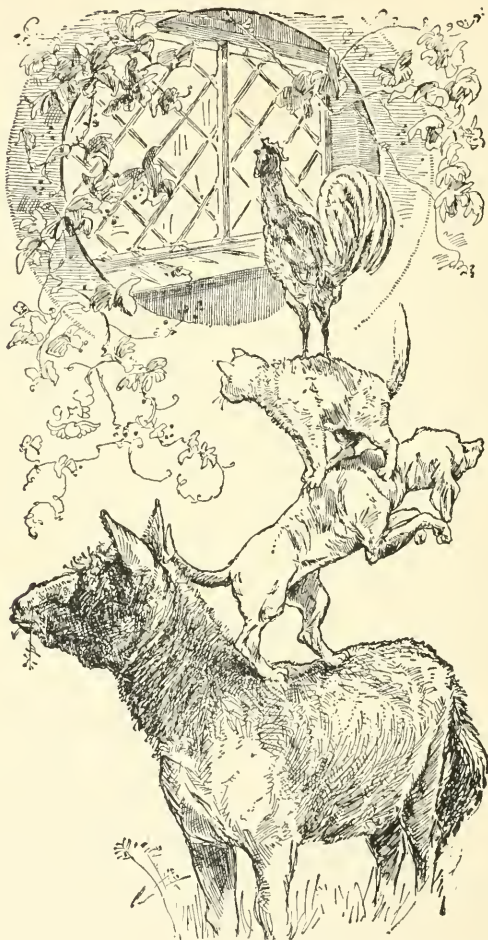
“That would be a fine thing for us,” said the rooster.

“Yes, yes. Ah, how I wish we were in there,” said the donkey.

Then the four friends said, “How can we drive these robbers away !” At last they thought of a good plan.

The donkey was to stand under the window, and the dog was to jump on the don-

key's back. Then the cat was to climb up on



the dog, and above them all the rooster was to fly and perch on the cat's back.

When this had been done, at a given signal they began their music together. The donkey brayed, the dog barked, the cat mewed, and the rooster crowed. Then they burst through the window into the room, so that the broken glass clattered.

At this horrible noise, the frightened robbers sprang up and fled in great terror into the forest.

The four comrades then rushed in and sat down at the table, and they ate as if they had eaten nothing for more than a month.

When the four musicians had eaten their supper, they put out the light, and each found a sleeping place to suit him.

The donkey laid himself down on some straw in the yard; the dog stretched himself behind the door; the cat curled up by the ashes on the hearth; and the rooster perched himself upon a beam of the roof. Being tired, they were soon fast asleep.

About midnight the robbers saw, from far away, that the light was not burning in their

house, and that all was quiet. Then the captain said, "I do not think there is any cause for fear, after all."

So he sent one of his men back to the house. The man, finding everything quiet, went into the kitchen to light a candle; and seeing the fiery eyes of the cat, he thought they were live coals, and he held a match to them to light it.

But the cat flew at him. She spit at him and scratched his face.

This frightened the man so terribly that he rushed to the door. But the dog was lying there, and he sprang at the man and bit his leg. Then the man ran out across the yard; but the donkey gave him a kick with his hind foot. The rooster, wakened by the noise, cried out loudly, "Cock-a-doodle-doo." Then the robber ran back as fast as he could to his captain.

"Ah me!" he said; "there is a horrible old witch in that house. She flew at me and scratched my face with her long fingers. By

the door stands a man with a knife. He stabbed me in the leg. In the yard there lies a great black monster. He struck me a heavy blow with a wooden club. And above, on the roof, sits the judge. He cried out, ‘Bring the rogue to me.’ Upon hearing this, I ran off as fast as I could.”

When the robbers had heard this dreadful tale, they said, “We will not go to that house again.” And they escaped from the place the next day.

But the four musicians found the house to be such a good home for them, that they decided not to leave it. So there they stayed.

—JACOB AND WILHELM GRIMM.

He prayeth best who loveth best,
All things both great and small,
For the dear Lord who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

—COLERIDGE.

THE LADDER OF SAINT AUGUSTINE

Saint Augustine! well hast thou said
That of our vices we can frame
A ladder, if we will but tread
Beneath our feet each deed of shame!

All common things, each day's events,
That with the hour begin and end,
Our pleasures and our discontents,
Are rounds by which we may ascend.

The low desire, the base design,
That makes another's virtues less;
The revel of the ruddy wine,
And all occasions of excess;

The longing for ignoble things;
The strife for triumph more than truth;
The hardening of the heart, that brings
Irreverence for the dreams of youth;

All thoughts of ill; all evil deeds,
That have their root in thoughts of ill;
Whatever hinders or impedes
The action of the nobler will; —

All these must first be trampled down
 Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
 The right of eminent domain.

We have not wings, we cannot soar ;
 But we have feet to scale and climb
By slow degrees, by more and more,
 The cloudy summits of our time.

The mighty pyramids of stone
 That wedgelike cleave the desert airs,
When nearer seen, and better known,
 Are but gigantic flights of stairs.

The distant mountains that uprear
 Their solid bastions to the skies,
Are crossed by pathways that appear
 As we to higher levels rise.

The heights by great men reached and kept
 Were not attained by sudden flight ;
But they, while their companions slept,
 Were toiling upward in the night.

Standing on what too long we bore
With shoulders bent and downcast eyes,
We may discern — unseen before —
A path to higher destinies.

Nor deem the irrevocable Past
As wholly wasted, wholly vain,
If, rising on its wrecks, at last
To something nobler we attain.

THE DAFFODILS

I wander'd lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils,
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Continuous as the stars that shine
And twinkle on the milky-way,
They stretch'd in never-ending line
Along the margin of a bay :

Ten thousand saw I at a glance,
Tossing their heads in sprightly dance.

The waves beside them danced, but they

Outdid the sparkling waves in glee —

A poet could not be but gay

In such a jocund company !

I gazed and gazed, but little thought

What wealth the show to me had brought.

For oft, when on my couch I lie

In vacant or in pensive mood,

They flash upon that inward eye,

Which is the bliss of solitude ;

And then my heart with pleasure fills,

And dances with the daffodils.

— WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

THE RAINY DAY

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary ;

It rains, and the wind is never weary ;

The vine still clings to the moldering wall,

But at every gust the dead leaves fall,

And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary ;
It rains, and the wind is never weary ;
My thoughts still cling to the moldering Past,
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart ! and cease repining ;
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining ;
Thy fate is the common fate of all,
Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days must be dark and dreary.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

LUCY GRAY

Oft had I heard of Lucy Gray ;
And when I crossed the wild,
I chanced to see at break of day
The solitary Child.

No mate, no comrade, Lucy knew ;
She dwelt on a wide moor, —
The sweetest thing that ever grew
Beside a cottage door !

You yet may spy the fawn at play,
The hare upon the green ;
But the sweet face of Lucy Gray
Will never more be seen.

“To-night will be a stormy night —
You to the town must go ;
And take a lantern, child, to light
Your mother through the snow.”

“That, father, will I gladly do ;
’Tis scarcely afternoon —
The minster clock has just struck two,
And yonder is the moon.”

At this the father raised his hook,
And snapped a fagot band ;
He plied his work — and Lucy took
The lantern in her hand.

Not blither is the mountain roe :
With many a wanton stroke
Her feet disperse the powdery snow,
That rises up like smoke.

The storm came on before its time :

She wandered up and down ;
And many a hill did Lucy climb,
But never reached the town.

The wretched parents all that night

Went shouting far and wide ;
But there was neither sound nor sight
To serve them for a guide.

At daybreak on a hill they stood

That overlooked the moor ;
And thence they saw the bridge of wood,
A furlong from their door.

They wept — and turning homeward cried,

“ In Heaven we all shall meet ! ”

When in the snow the mother spied

The print of Lucy's feet.

Half breathless, from the steep hill's edge,

They tracked the footmarks small ;
And through the broken hawthorn hedge,
And by the long stone wall ;

And then an open field they crossed —
The marks were still the same ;
They tracked them on, nor ever lost,
And to the bridge they came.

They followed from the snowy bank
Those footmarks, one by one,
Into the middle of the plank —
And further there were none !

Yet some maintain that to this day
She is a living child ;
That you may see sweet Lucy Gray
Upon the lonesome wild.

O'er rough and smooth she trips along
And never looks behind ;
And sings a solitary song
That whistles in the wind.

— WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

If you would live with ease,
Do what you ought, not what you please.

— FRANKLIN.

CHANNING'S SYMPHONY

To live content with small means ; to seek elegance rather than luxury ; and refinement rather than fashion ; to be worthy, not respectable ; and wealthy, not rich ; to study hard, think quietly, talk gently, act frankly ; to listen to stars and birds, to babes and sages, with open heart ; to bear all cheerfully, do all bravely, await occasion, hurry never ; in a word, to let the spiritual, unbidden and unconscious, grow up through the common.

This is to be my symphony.

—W. H. CHANNING.

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.

—JOHN DRYDEN.

Ignorance is the curse of God,
Knowledge, the wing wherewith we fly to
heaven.

—SHAKESPEARE.

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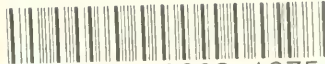
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